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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1304965

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SHIVAM KUMAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date
27/8/2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Bangalure.
RPA First Grade college,
Bangalore.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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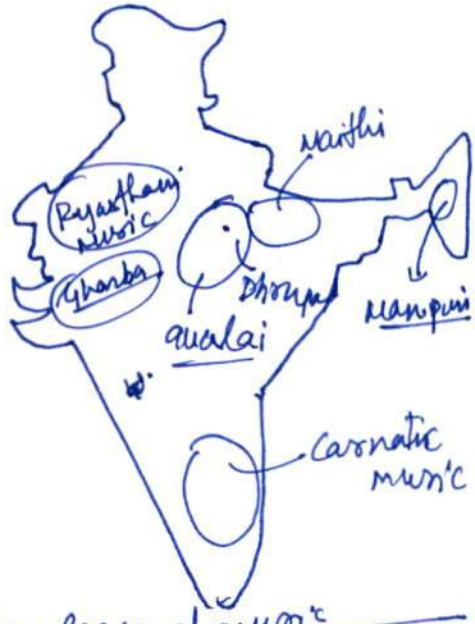
1. उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With examples, discuss how the cultural traditions from various regions of India get reflected in regional music. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is land of music and has diversity in it. Music of a region is symbolism of the culture of that area.

cultural tradition in the regional music :-

(I) Northwestern India :-
Rajasthan ~~rag~~ rich culture of dressing, ruling class tradition (Rajput) is visible there



fig, Regional music

(II) Jammu and Kashmir, Uttrakhand
Music in that area reflect connection with mountains and animals

(iii) Bihar - Maithi music depict the tag lifestyle of the region.
- Religious orientation is also available

(iv) Uttarpradesh
→ Reflection of Islamic dominance is available in Qwali music.

(v) South India
Carnatic music reflect their culture

(vii) North eastern India → Different tribal community has their own way of representing lifestyle and the same is visible in music

Dances in different part are also influenced by music. Classical dances such as Bharatnatyam, Manipuri, Kathak etc are highly dependent and inspired from music of the region..

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. श्रमिक वर्ग के आंदोलन के उद्भव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उसके योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlighting the emergence of the working class movement, discuss its contribution towards India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Among various section of society working class also provided valuable input to freedom struggle in India.

Emergence of working class movement

(1) Phase of minimal activity.
→ Initially during 1850s working class was not participating due to their own motives
↳ British business activities promoting their own business

(2) During 1857 revolt working class did not participate

(3) Against agriculture policies zamindari, mahalwari, working class did not support main population

(4) During swadeshi movement → 1905 → working class support the indigenization of industry,

(5) during non-cooperation movement also working class participated in large number

(6) Leaders like jamshed Tata provided fund in Tilak swaraj fund :

(7) Kamalnarayan Bajaj was 'instrumental in ~~st~~ ~~establi~~ establishing sevagram in 1930s .

(8) All India Trade union congress (AITUC) in 1921 was for working class movement .

(9) Factories act 1881, 1891 ~~was~~ during lord Ripon time also reformed condition of labour.

(10) Significant role during quit India movement (1942) .

Thus working class movement witnessed a complete 360° transformation in freedom struggle .

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि गांधीवादी राजनीति एक प्रकार से तिलक की राजनीति का ही विस्तार थी? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that Gandhian politics was, in a sense, a continuation of Tilak's politics? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gandhian politics started after return of Mahatama in 1914 from South Africa (Pravasi diwas) and it shaped the whole trajectory of future course of struggle.

Similarity between Gandhian politics and Tilak's politics :-

(I) Involvement of community (masses)
→ Both emphasised on this thing
→ Mass movement strength come from the public

(II) using local tradition to raise national consciousness
→ promotion of local festival, local culture in uniting people are seen in swadeshi movement

(iii) Revolution through newspaper

(iv) Religion as a means to achieve morality in life

→ Gandhi promoted ~~ge~~ religion as conscience of politics

→ Tilak also supported religion and Geetarahasaya was written by him

However, there were also following difference

(i) Tilak was an extremist and wanted swaraj from first day whereas Gandhi was initially for responsible government

(ii) Tilak was also not in favour of any cooperation with British. where as Gandhiji initially was inclined towards that.

Thus although both had similarity but differences were also there.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मानव प्रेरित तापन के कारण विश्व के महासागर अपनी 'मेमोरी' खो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस परिघटना के परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is said that the world's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming. Comment. Also, discuss the consequences of the phenomenon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

world's ocean are responsible for making the ecosystem habitable for humankind due to their memory

ocean memory
- → slow warming and cooling due to high specific heats
- → upwelling and downwelling
- → Atlantic meridonial overturning current (AMOC)
- → carbon sequestration (largest carbon sink of world)

Loss in memory due to human induced warming

(i) Plastic pollution – 90% of plastic finally end up in ocean.

(ii) Increase wastewater dumping – eutrophication of oceans and reduction in oxygen (increase in temperature (↑ BOD))

(iv) Oil spills due to ship pollution creating toxicity in ocean.

Implication of such events :-

(i) Coral bleaching - loss in biodiversity
coral reef 1% of surface of ocean by 25% of diversity :→ lung of the sea.

(ii) Increase in frequency and intensity of cyclones
↳ Arabian sea started to see super cyclone and medicanes are also increasing

(iii) Ocean started to loose the stored CO_2 within it.

(iv) weakening of AMOC causing heatwaves in Northen America

(v) weakening of polar vortex

To counter these changes
→ Plastic Ban
→ Marpol
→ Land on Convention

→ Adherance to UNCLOS

ocean protection and conservation should be top priority as highlighted in SDG 14 (life below water) of UN goals.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is soil amendment? Evaluate the benefits and concerns associated with it. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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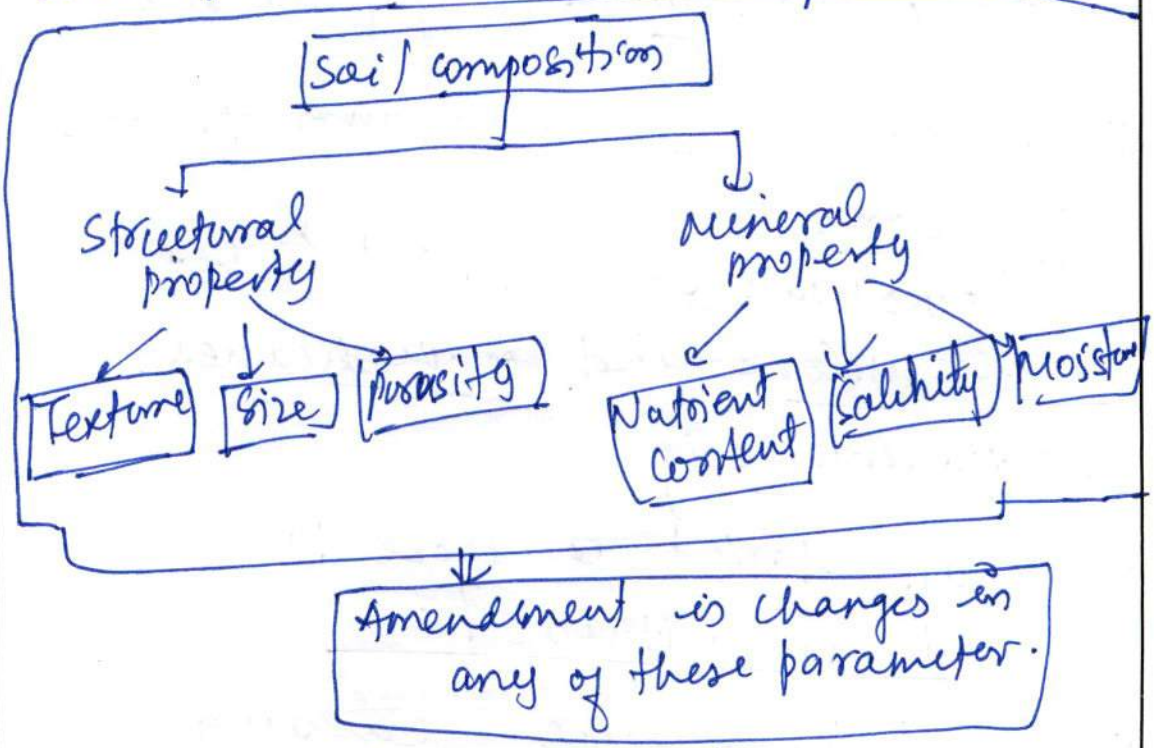
Soil amendment refers to change and alteration in natural property and structural composition of soil.



Benefits of soil amendment

(1) Increase in porosity will increase water content and air content

(2) Changes in organic matter increases the productivity of soil

(3) Treatment of soil with plaster of Paris reduces its salinity

(4) many time to produce different crops → amendment require

Challenge due to amendment

(I) Loss of natural diversity of the area
→ Homogenization of agriculture

(II) Forceful amendment result in wasteland increase

(eg) Heigh use of fertilizer will make soil infertile

(III) unscientific use of water increases the soil salinity beyond the repair levels

(IV) soil become prone to runoff and erosion by water and wind.

soil amendment must be → sustainable
→ scientific
→ reversiable
→ well researched

Soil plays a major role in achieving economic prosperity and achievement of food security SDG 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and more

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि अगले दशक में हाइब्रिड विद्युत संयंत्रों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो सकती है। ऐसे विद्युत संयंत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been suggested that the next decade may see a boom in hybrid power plants. Stating the advantages that such power plants offer, discuss the associated challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Hybrid power plants are combination of coal powered plant and solar thermal power plant ~~and~~ or nuclear power plants

Hybrid plants → Mixture of
- → coal based
- → solar based
- → Nuclear based
- → Hydrogen based
- → Waste to energy based
- → Hydro based

Reason for increase in hydrid
- ↓ Advancement in technology (solar, nuclear)
- ↓ Focus towards green energy (hydrogen)
- ↓ Depletion of fossil fuel (coal, petroleum)

Benefits of such power plants :-

(1) Providing less or negligible carbon emission

→ low carbon foot print

(2) easy, cheap, affordable, Accessable energy

↳ Per capita energy consumption in India 1/3rd of world's average

(3) continous power supply → Schemes such as grid connection (OSWOSOG)

~~and~~

(4) Two way flow of energy with smart meter and grid connection

Challenges with these plants

(i) High initial setup cost :-
Nuclear plants, Waste to energy plants require high ~~space~~ cost compared to coal based

(ii) Require high space - solar plants

(iii) Awareness regarding solar consumption is less

(iv) Safety concerns are there with hydrogen plants and nuclear plants

Wayforward :- Providing high R&D support
- collaboration with different countries (ISA), (CCRI)

Hybrid provide optimization of resources and reduces losses.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are Van Allen Radiation Belts? Explaining their formation, discuss why there has been a growing focus on their study. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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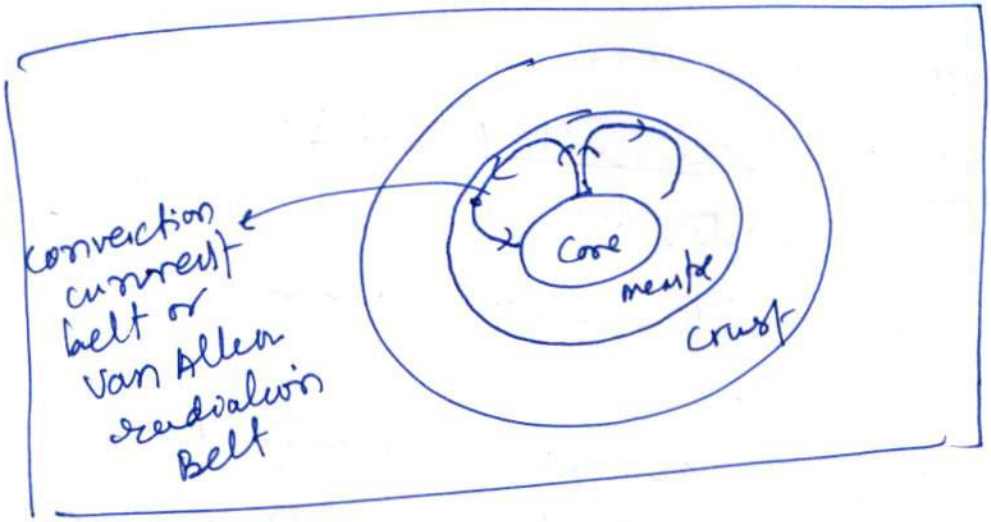
Van Allen Radiation Belt is present in mental ~~ton~~ of ~~the~~ Earth where due to different convectional current the flow of metal happens.



Formation of the belts -

- Formation is due to increase in temperature in mental due to which metal found in ~~molent~~ molten state.
- movement of molten metal creates convectional current belts.

Reason for growing focus on their study :-

(I) Van allen Radiation belts provide inputs to sea floor spreading theory

(II) Provides Basis for Continental drift theory and plate tectonic theory

(III) Changes in earth's magnetic field can be ~~exch~~ explained by this phenomenon.

(IV) Increase in ~~inco~~ intensity of earthquakes can be explained by this.

(V) Formation of ~~o~~ earth's environment 450 bn years ago can be understood properly by this

Thus, these type of geographical phenomenon explains several questions that are mystery till now.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss whether marital rape should be criminalised in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Marital rape is provided as exception under ~~article~~ 37 section 375 of IPC (exception 2).

Demand has been rising in criminalizing marital rape.

Reasons for criminalization of marital rape:-

(i) Crime is crime wherever it happens:- even in marriage

(ii) protection of safety and dignity of women.

(iii) SC told that when raped by other victim lives with the mental burden but in marital rape victim lives with the rapist

↳ worst violation of human rights

(iv) To provide equality and stopping commodification of women

However, there are some challenges in criminalizing it:-

(i) will disturb the stability of marriage institution

(ii) Burden of proof will be issue due to lack of evidences

(iii) Breach to right to privacy of couple.

(iv) chances of fake cases will increase manyfold.
→ As per NCRB data even in dowry cases. fake cases are very high.

To deal with challenge, meanwhile following needs to be done:-

(i) Increasing empowerment of women:-
→ Financial, social empowerment

(ii) Fast resolution of pending cases
→ Special courts

(iii) Easy access to grievance redressal mechanism.

First enabling above will set the possibility of criminalization of Marital rape and reform marriage institution

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is care economy? Highlight the challenges associated with it and mention the steps taken to address them in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस ब्लॉशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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care economy as per WHO is services provided to vulnerable section of society.

For example :- services to medical patient, services to old age people, services to children are under domain of care economy.

Challenge associated with care economy

(i) unavailability of trained professionals
↳ 40% nurses and doctors are not in regular profession.

(ii) lack of awareness among people for the requirement.

(iii) safety and security challenge for professional is a major concern

(iv) Ignorance towards mental health.
as per ICMR [one in 7] is suffering from mental illness in India

Measures needed to promote care economy

(I) Strengthening law and order system in cities
↳ will create enabling environment

(II) Providing vocational skilling
[Upskilling ↔ Reskilling]

(III) Increase awareness with respect to need in present time

(IV) Training of Asha workers, Anganwadi workers.

(V) Promotion of institutional care economy
(eg) companies such as Urban company

Care economy will create

- Majority of employment for women
- Increase in 1-2% of GDP
- Healthy Human capital

We must provide protection to doctors and respect to domestic helps to start the environment for care economy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. महामारी के बाद भारत "लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता)" की चुनौती से जूझ रहा है। इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और आगे की राह का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Post-pandemic India is staring at the challenge of "learning poverty". Analyse its implications and discuss a way ahead. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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World Bank defined learning poverty as deprivation of skills of reading basic text and doing basic numberacy designed for the particular class.

Covid 19 pandemic has increased the learning poverty status in country

As per ASER (Pratham foundation) report one in 4 student of class 5 is not able to read text designed for class 1.

Implication of learning poverty

(i) poor foundation of student will reduce the aptitude in future
(ii) Less opportunity for better education
(iii) will eventually reduce the gross enrollment ratio at primary level (currently ~100%)

(IV) Literacy level in actual sense will reduce.

To tackle challenge of learning poverty following measures are required

(I) · Accessibility to quality education
↳ one in 10 student did not have access to digital class during covid

(II) programs such as NIPUN under new education policy 2020

(III) Teacher training is required
↳ programs such as NISTHA for elementary teacher.

(IV) Innovative programs such as happiness curriculum in Delhi school

(V) Bridge courses to cover losses during the pandemic for all class during summer breaks.

New education policy 2020, aim ~~at~~ at reforming complete education system: education in founding stone for advancement of society

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the evolution of mural traditions in South India. Also, elaborate on their significant characteristics. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mural tradition is style of painting where images are made on the walls and sizes are very big compared to present day paintings

Paintings → Mural → wall painting
Paintings → Miniature → Paper, cloth painting.

Evolution of mural paintings in south india :-

① Ajanta and ellora paintings

- Many caves in Ajanta have mural paintings
- eg Vajapai, Padampani paintings in Ajanta.

→ These were made during post gupta period.

- Similarly in Ellora caves also Buddhist and Jain mural paintings present

(11) Sitavansal caves during Pandyas and Pallavas time saw increase in mural paintings

(III) Temple architecture and mural paintings :-

→ Chola period temples have intense carving on the walls of temples and these are mural paintings

(10) Mahabalipuram, Hampi temples and caves in Andrapradesh (Nagaarjuna caves) have mural paintings.

Characteristics of mural paintings :-

(1) Size of paintings were large because they were built on walls

(2) Techniques used is known as Fresco method where first wet surface was prepared and then texture were applied

(3) Tempera method also used in many place.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(iv) use of natural vegetative color
(eg) ochre, red, Blue
were used as seen in
Ajanta caves, Bagh caves

(5) Most of the mural painting ~~use~~
were based on religious themes
(eg) Buddhist images, Hindu images
in Elephenta caves

After the mural paintings age of
miniature started with development
of paper.

Mural painting provides great
insights about lifestyle and
philosophy of ancient time.
Historian uses them to understand
evolution of our civilizations.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 19 वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध करने वाला भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद औपनिवेशिक आधुनिकता का ही एक परिणाम था। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Indian nationalism that confronted British imperialism in the 19th century was a product of colonial modernity. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian nationalism started with social reform ~~reina~~ renaissance in early 19th century with Raja Ram mohan Roy and, Arya ~~Samaja~~ samaj and People like Dada Bhai Nauraji

Nationalism as Product of British colonial modernity :-

(I) Development of education avenue in India

↳ Indian intellegentia started with exposure to western philosophy

→ Libral thoughts made them question the orthodox policies

(II) British involvement in social-religious policy before 1857

↳ Developed modern thoughts

(3) Development of communication network (Railway and telecommunication by lord Dalhousie)
↳ connected several part of country

(4) Development of port town such as Kolkata, Surat (cotton mills) increased Business class that also fought for freedom

(5) Many leaders such as Subhas Chandra Bose, SP Sinha was selected in ICS (started by British)

(6) Introduction of legislature system by 1851 act provided gradual opportunity to moderate to participation in politics

However, the nationalism was ~~also~~ also result of reactionary policy :-

(1) Reduction in age of civil services
↳ INC revolted against it.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(ii) Partition of Bengal in ~~1851~~ 1905 (Divide and rule policy of British)

(iii) Subsidiary allience and Doctrine of lapse was unethical practices

(iv) Rowlett act and Jaliawalad Bagh massacare (1919) also resulted in non-cooperation movement.

(v) Cripps mission, Cabinet mission resulted in Quit India movement (1942) and INA mutiny.

Thus. British modernity did provide thrust to nationalism but later the ~~ex~~ repressing policies of administration also brought Indians together.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में पर्यावरणवाद कई संगठित आंदोलनों के रूप में सामने आया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Environmentalism surfaced in the form of many organised movements in post independence India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Environentalism refers to movement and rise in consciousness related to environment protection and conservation in country.

Article 48 of constitution talks about environmental protection and even fundamental duty also lists environment conservation.

Environment movement during post independence India

(1) Chipko Andolan in uttarakhand

↳ started by women groups against illegal cutting of tree ~~&~~ ~~resour~~ by forest officials

↳ They tied themself with trees and put tree's protection before their life.

(ii) Narmada Bachao Andolan

↳ was started to protect the ecological flow over Narmada river

↳ sustainable development of dams and hydropower was requirement

(iii) cavery river bed plantation movement to protect the river bed of cavery

(iv) save the soil movement by sadguru in present time to conserve soil

(v) Ganga conservation organization

→ Many organization (NGOS) are working in field of Ganga water conservation.

(vi) NGOs working towards protection of Himalayan ecosystem.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(VIII) Tribal community such as
- Bishnoi for Blackbuck protection
- Maldhari for Asiatic lion conservation

~~Mat~~ Many of these reforms resulted in legislature such as Environment protection act 1986, Forest rights act of 2006 and many PIL were ~~fiet~~ filed in supreme court which resulted in EPCA (Environment protection conservation authority) for NCR.

Environmentialism is most required in present time when we are struggling with irreversable challenge of ~~the~~ climate change.

~~RAT~~ Prime minister behavioural change ~~to~~ movement LiFE (Lifestyle for environment) movement is step in right direction.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक साधनों के माध्यम से ब्रिटेन को पराजित करने के लिए नेपोलियन द्वारा अपनाई गयी महाद्वीपीय नाकाबंदी एक गलत रणनीति थी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy by Napoleon to conquer Britain through economic means? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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15. आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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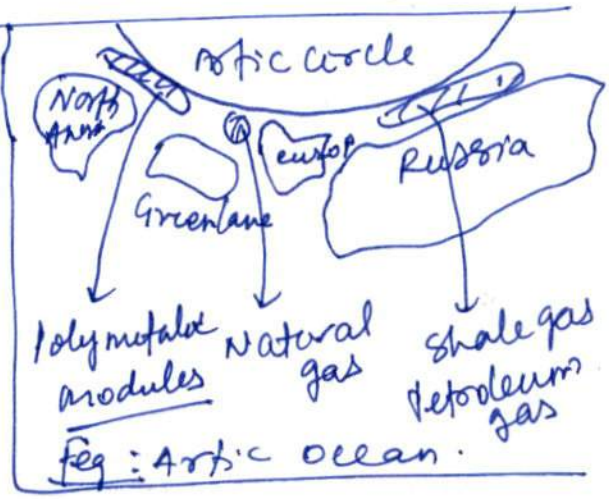
Arctic paradox is situation related to different ~~de~~ behaviour that is witnessed in Artic region as compared to other territorial and ocean system.

Arctic paradox
- → Rate of melting ~~less~~ more compared to Antarctic melting
- → presence of ~~perfo~~ permafrost in Artic region in ~~to~~ different quantity
- → Behaviour of ozone layer over Artic region
- → weakening of Polar vortex

Because of Artic paradox understanding and mitigation of challenges of artic region require special focus

Spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in Artic Region



(1) Fossil fuel in Artic region

→ Near Russia Norther border, shale gas, carbon gashydrade, Natural gas is found.

→ even near iceland and greenland resources of natural gas are found.

(2) near vicinity of Europe → north of North sea, Baltic sea → Peteroleum reserves are found.

(3) Human established research centres are present in Norway and Demark.

↳ Indian Gene station saluard in norway.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Because of overexploitation of Artic region, the melting is accelerated and following are required to be done in this regard:-

(i) Strengthening the Artic Council by including representation from Southern countries as well

(ii) Measures to stop incidences such as recent oil spills by ~~rus~~ Russian ships
→ MARPOL convention, Artic treaty.

Preserving the polar ~~season~~ region will provide major buffering to climate change.

Exploration of natural resource in artic region must be sustainable to ensure balance.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में पारितंत्र और उसके लोगों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डालने की प्रवृत्ति होती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस जोखिम से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cryosphere changes have a tendency to bring about a devastating impact on the ecosystem and its people. Discuss. Also, enlist measures to tackle this threat. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cryosphare are surfaces covered with Ice and Glaciers.

Cryosphare across world
- → Altantic ~~Oc~~
- → Artic ocean
- → Himalayan and Hindu kush system
- → Permafrost region
- → Continental mountain chains

Observed changes in cryosphare

- Artic ocean is melting
- Antartic glacier are ~~to~~ melting.
- Slow line in Himalaya are going up

Devastating Impact of ~~cyos~~ cryosphare melting :-

(i) Increase in ocean water level.
↳ Threat of submergence of many island nation

(4) release of many harmful gases

CO_2 gas from the surface
↳ glacier also act as Carbon sink

(iii) permafrost melting will release many deadly and strange microorganism in environment

(iv) threat to glacier ecosystem - polar bear, seals etc are on verge of ~~extenctio~~ extinction.

(v) weakening of polar pressure belts and polar vortex -
→ extreme weather in Northern America in 2020

To counter these changes following needs to be done :-

(1) Proactive and urgen climate change reversal measures :-
→ To stop rise of temperature beyond 2°C → halt CO_2 emission by 2030 and ~~elimi~~ reach neutrality by 2050 as per IPCC report

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(ii) Sustainable tourism and scientific exploration –
→ Adherence to UN convention related to Artic and Antarctic

(iii) Reduce ocean pollution ~~and~~ by MARPOL, London convention

(iv) Sustainable fishing → International whaling commission recommedation

(v) Ozone layer restoration –
Montreal protocol to counter the O_3 release and thus reducing UV insolation

(vi) reducing Black Carbon emission
→ to protect the albedo of cryosphere

(vii) → recommendation of Chopra committe of Himalayan ecosystem

Thus, Protecting cryosphere will ensure Conservation of existance of humans.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The frequent instances of urban flooding pose a severe risk to the urban ecosystem in India. Discuss with special emphasis on its impact on the critical infrastructure. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent floods in Assam, Patna, Chennai, Pune ~~set~~ shows increase in frequency and intensity of urban flooding in India.

Floods accounts for 50% of ~~all~~ all natural disaster in India.

urban flooding → Flash floods
→ conventional floods

Reasons for urban flooding
→ deforestation
→ unsustainable infrastructure
→ Rapid urbanization
→ concretization of road (↓ porousity)

Impact of urban flooding on urban ecosystem

(i) Blockage of drainage and overflow of waste water on roads and homes.

(ii) Due to flash flood → loss to human and animal life.

eg :- Recent death toll in Assam

(iii) Disturbance in economic activity

↳ ~~eco~~ urban centre as economic centres become paralysed

(iv) Debilitating condition of slum areas :-

→ slum accounts for 30% of urban population

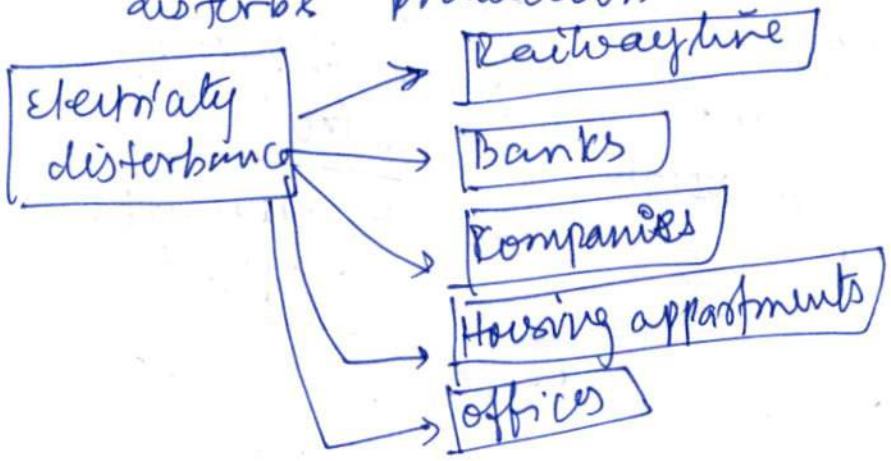
↳ ~~Rau~~ Flood → disease in slum

→ Denial of basic human rights

Impact on critical infrastructure due to floods :-

(i) electricity disturbance :-

water in thermal power plants disturbe production



(ii) Transportation system to Jammed due

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

to water on the roads and water on the tracks
→ Destroys mobility in urban area

(iii) security system also does not function properly due to unavailability of communication channels.

(iv) Hospitals gets overburdened and also face power and manpower issue

To check the risk of urban flooding

Short term measure	Long term measures
• Drainage system efficient	• Sustainable Development
• Emergency evacuation plans reviewing	• Rurban development (eg) Delhi-NCR satelite town
• Adherence to NDMA guidelines	• Forest - Miyawaki Methods

Losses of life due to flood is not acceptable and completely avoidable with efficient system in place.

Urban local government must be empowered for the same.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. रेत न केवल आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पारितंत्र सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Sand is not only critical for economic development but also provides crucial ecosystem services. Elaborate. In this context, discuss the importance of sustainable sand mining in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand (soil) is most ~~underso~~ underrated but most critical element in our life. Earth accounts for around 20% of territorial land.

Role of sand in economic development

(•) Critical input in agriculture activity

- Sand decide type of crop
- Sand decide productivity
- Sand decide irrigation and fertilizer

(•) Role of sand in industrial activity

→ Automotive industry uses sand in foundry purpose (Mold making)

→ Fertilizer industry uses it as input

(•) Good quality sand/soil provide help in metallurgy → Bauxite Furnace
↳ Hematite Furnaces

Role of sand in providing ecological services

(i) provide platform and a critical part of various geological cycle

~~eg~~ (a) water cycle

(b) CO_2 cycle

(c) Sulpher, ~~Nitr~~ Nitrogen, phosphorous cycle

(ii) sand provide habitation for several microorganism responsible for decaying and are critical for food chain

sand → detirous food chain

sand → grazing food chain

(iii) Sand also acts as carbon sink

→ carbon sequestation

Role and need for sustainable mining

(1) mining creates soil layer vulnerable to attack by winds (loss of valuable O, A, E layer of soil)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) ~~Minit~~ mining also responsible for landsliding and increase in salinity of soil

↳ sustainable mining will ensure maintaining ecological balance

(iii) soil/sand takes ~~too~~ hundreds, thousands of years to developed over exploitation will result in irreplacable damage to sand

(iv) Sustainable mining consider several stakeholders

- sand
- Animals
- human habitation
- organization profit

right balance among stakeholder is essential to ensure maintainance of sand quality.

Our food security depends on property of sand. Area under waste land is increasing year on year. we must promote sustainable mining on priority

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनियंत्रित और असंतुलित विकास की चुनौती शहरी नियोजन और क्षमता में सुधारों को आवश्यक बनाती है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces in India necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Census 2011 data reflect 30% of population in urban area and is expected to reach to 50% by 2040.

Urban spaces worldwide account for 1% of total area and around 70% of economic activities. This shows the unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces.

Problem due to this type of urban development :-

① Political challenge :-

- Rapid development making governance difficult
- Migrants are denied of basic rights
- Evidence based policy making not possible
- Inclusive development is far from reality

② Socio economic challenge

- increase in social crimes (Rape, security issue, theft)
- unsustainable tourism - water management unscientific,
- Issue of slum mushrooming → eg Dharavi.

③ Environmental challenge

- Urban heat dome → since 2016 every year is hottest year (IMD)
- Flash floods
- Air pollution → Delhi, Mumbai among world's ~~largest~~ worst cities in terms of pollution (AQI)

Reforms in urban planning and capacity as following :-

(1) Affordable housing to solve slum problem and providing basic human rights (Right to habitation)

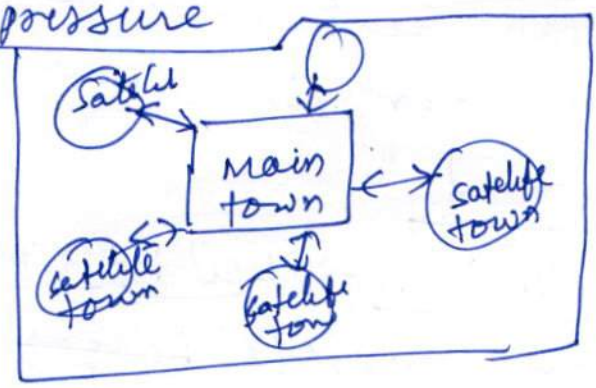
② waste management and municipality capacity enhancement :-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Innovative programs such as waste to energy plants (Mann ki Baat of PM)
- Financial empowerment through Municipal development bonds (MDB) in (eg) Bangalore

③ Adherence to BIS building codes
↳ Promotion of green building

④ Development of satelite towns to reduce pressure



⑤ Promotion of development of Mass rapid transit system (MRTS) to reduce traffic issue.

Along with development of urban space we also need to develop Smart villages on line of smart cities to provide equity in population density. This will solve many challenges.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्राय: एक सीमित पाश्चात्य उच्च-वर्ग के मानस के भीतर विकसित होती रही है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Feminist movements in India have historically lacked inclusivity, often growing within a limited Western upper-class psyche. Critically discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Feminist movement in India started in early 19th century along with Indian Renaissance (social reform movement. Movement such as

- challenging orthodoxy of culture
- Demand for equal rights
- Demand for empowerment and education

~~Few~~ Lack of Inclusivity and urban restriction of feminist movement:

(1) Many of these movement started of promoted by male counter part and presence of females (women) were negligible

eg> Sati abolition act 1829 → efforts of Raja Ram mohan Roy

widow remarriage association (1858)

by Vishnu Shastri pandit

(2) efforts in women education
↳ Jyotiba Phule, DV Karve, MG Ranade started many initiative but only/majorly in urban area of pune, mumbai, Kolkata
(eg) Fergusson college pune
Bethune school Kolkata

(3) participation of women in these were not upto the mark.
However, there were many reforms that were taken by women :—

(1) Savitibhai phule :- Literature and poems for women empowerment
→ schools in maharashtra

(2) Leaders like ~~Rard~~ Pandita Ramabai worked in religious reforms

(3) organization such as Bharat Stree mahamandals by Sarladevi Chaudhurani worked towards

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

economic upliftment

(4) during independence struggle

↳ Pritilata, usha mehta, Aruna Asf Ali worked towards women issues.

(5) Sarojani Naidu, Annie Basant were torch bearer for women representation in Indian National Congress (INC)

In recent times too, #Metoo movement, chipko movement started by women.

we can say that many movement were limited to urban centres and witnessed low participation but at the same time many were, there that were pan India, inclusive and substantiative

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1304965

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SHIVAM KUMAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/8/2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre RPA First College Bangalore

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 246 of constitution provide for distribution of power between centre and state as mentioned in 7th schedule.

7th schedule
- → List I union list (100 subjects)
- → List II state list (61 subjects)
- → List III concurrent list (52 subjects)

Since independence there had been changes in 7 schedule.

eg 42nd CAA 1976 → 5 subjects moved from state list to concurrent list
6 → weight & measures, forest, education

Need for revisiting 7th schedule now:

(1) presence of overlapping jurisdiction in list I & list II

eg recent farm law controversy was because of this

(ii) vagueness in terms in the list creates wider interpretation and centre state conflicts

(iii) Missing many subject in the list: -

Eg Disaster management is not mentioned

↳ Importance realised during covid

(iv) Asymmetric division

↳ Central list has more subject compared to state list

(v) Recommendation of sarkaria commission

many subject from centre list and residual list must be transferred to concurrent list

(vi) Dynamic society require more local participation

Federalism is basis structure of constitution as mentioned in S.K Bommai case. strengthening it is priority

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Online dispute resolution mechanism (ODR) is using information and communication technology (ICT) in expediting litigation process.

eg e-court during covid is example of this

Advantage of ODR Mechanism

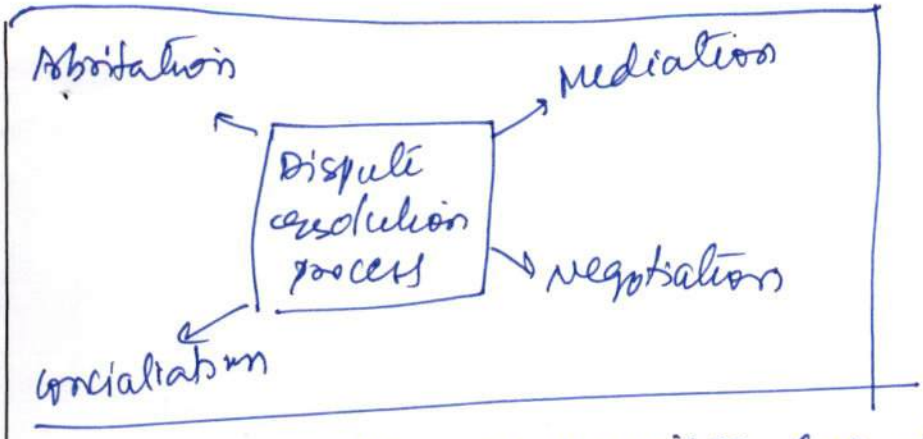
(i) Faster ~~dere~~ delivery of cases

→ CMIE report says timely delivery of judicial verdicts ~~and~~ can boost GDP by 1 to 2%

(ii) solving pendency of cases :-

→ Presently 4 crore cases are pending in judicary

(iii) Innovation in information transfer and mediation process.

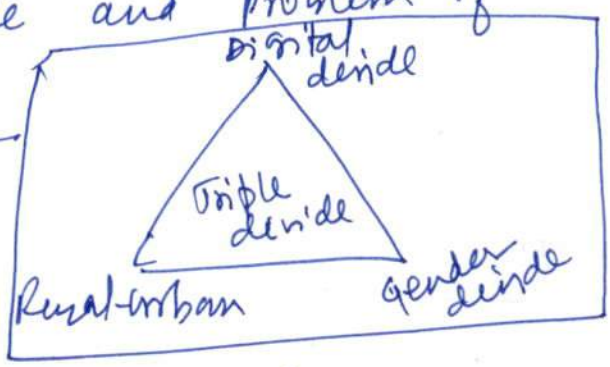


online dispute mechanism can increase efficiency of all form type.

Challenge in ODR mechanism

(i) Absence of data security and data privacy law in country

(ii) Digital divide and problem of triple divide



(iii) providing constitutional validity to such mechanism.

(iv) awareness and trust among citizen

(v) creating infrastructure for digital ecosystem.

Recent Delhi high court initiative, and FASTER Principle by supreme court and amendment in arbitration law is step in right direction.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Constitution of India provide a seperate chapter on division of power between centre and states

7th schedule (List I, II, III)

Division of power
- → Taxation power under article 269
- → Trade related division article 301 to 315
- → legislative division of power.

Centre-state dispute is perennial

(i) 7th constitutional amendment act 1951
↳ Demand for seperate states and state reorganization in Andra, Tamilnadu, Karnataka
↳ sarkaria commission report 1984

(ii) dispute related to taxation is long ongoing
eg cess and surcharge issue
presently GST compensation issue

(iii) Financial devolution (Finance commission) (Article 280) ~~debt~~ related aspects :-
states from south India demand different term of reference as compared to North

(iv) ~~Presidential~~ president rule and appointment of governer →
↳ long tussle since 1971 (era)
↳ Biasness of governor in the state

To prevent the centre state dispute

1) Strengthening inter state council (Article 263) as recommended by sarkaria commission.

(ii) Adherence of S.R. Bommai judgement by governor code of conduct

(iii) Buta Singh vs state of Bihar - Supreme court underlined ~~s~~ many provision for president rule and ordinance.

Federalism make disputes inevitable, ~~so~~ we must ensure constructive resolution of disputes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lobbying refers to interaction with civil society and pressure group in policy formulation and execution.

organization for lobbying

- economic
  - ASSOCHEM
  - FICCI
- social
  - NGO
    - ASER
  - SHG
  - cooperatives
- sector specific
  - Pharma
  - ADR

Benefits of lobbying in participative governance.

(i) Increase contribution of common-men's perspective in decision making

(ii) Provide platform for participation outside political domain

(iii) Results in citizencentric policy making

eg:- ASSOCHEM and FICCI with min of finance in Financial policy.

(iv) provide sector specific feedbacks to legislature

eg:- Safai Karmchari Sangathan made banning on manual scavanging

(v) Environment governance can be ensured by leasing from all stakeholder

eg> Narmada Bachao Andolan on displacement due to sardar sarovar dam

However many times lobbying also results in unnecessary delay in legislative process:-

(i) Due to vested interest of organization

(ii) IB says unnecessy interference results in loss upto 1 to 2% of GDP

To ensure positive outcome, Increase transparency in pressure groups, clear vision and mission and release of report of discussion.

Lobbying can provide achieving participatory governance and responsible legislative making.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

open source UPI platform proved to be revolutionary in bringing transformation in digital payments.

other efforts of government in open source

(i) making Aadhar detail available for varification

(ii) use of COWIN app during covid vaccination by other countries

(iii) provision of government on non personal data sharing

However true potential of Free and open source software is still unrealized

Reasons :-

(1) ~~to~~ only government contributing as soure to this open source

(II) Private ~~sector~~ sector are presently only as USERS but not as creater and contributor

(III) ~~In~~ Lack of awareness among other stakeholders.

(IV) Only NIC (National informatic centre) developing products.
↳ Institutional limitation with government

(V) Data security issue, issue with use of non personal data
↳ Absence of clarity on this topic

(VI) Feedback mechanism for improvement in Platform and software is missing

To realise true potential :-
(i) MNC should contribute collectively
(ii) Become active contribution from passive recipient
(iii) public private partnership in development

FOSS and Digital platform can provide inclusivity and equality in market.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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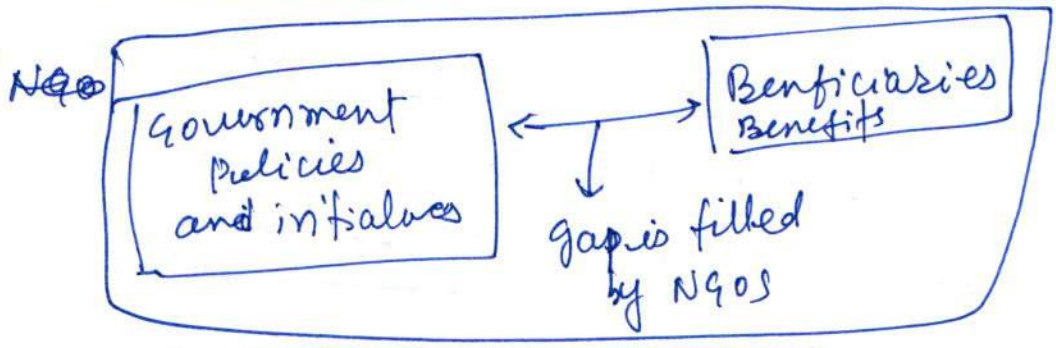
As per world bank, NGOs are organizations that works ~~to~~ towards providing Health, food, shelter, medical, financial services to vulnerable section of society.



Role of NGOs in for communities

(i) Provide voice to voiceless → Provide platform to raise concern and ask questions

(ii) Bridge policy gap
eg Akshaypatra foundation in nutritional requirement in mid-day-meals.

(iii) concerns related to human rights

eg issue raised by NGOs during COVID management

(iv) Role of NGO in environmental degradation
↳ Narmada bachao Andolan

(v) Bharatiya majdoor Kisan sabha in Right to information act

However NGO, has also created many challenges

(i) As per IB, obstruction led to loss of 1-2% of GDP.

(ii) vested interest NGO, using money for illegal practices

(iii) International influence and agenda
eg Greenpeace foundation in cauvery issue.

Thus adequate regulation is required
As per ~~1st ARC~~ 2nd ARC - decentralization of control of NGOs and Reasonable restriction under FCRA 2010 will ensure right balance for NGOs

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mental health is most neglected health domain in India. As per ICMR 15% population in India suffers from some form of mental depression.

World Health organization (WHO) say one in 7 people in country is mentally ill.

Mental Healthcare Act 2017
- Right to privacy protection
- Patient centric act
- Provided institutional development initiatives
- Provisions for awareness spreading

However, the performance has not been effective.

Reasons for sluggish and mired performance

(i) Negligence by policy implementor.
↳ No due deligence given to act

(ii) low pace of development of infrastructure

(iii) low pace of doctor training and professional network building

(iv) social stigmatization presence in society.

To make the act more effective

(i) Behavioural change in society through persuation by celebrites
↳ Deepika padukone opening ~~out~~ up about mental issue

(ii) making community participation through local governance

(iii) Regular monitoring and reforms

(iv) providing ~~so~~ adequate financial support

Recent government schemes such as manodarpan, mindful about own mind during covid are step in right direction.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

During covid 19 lockdown MNREGA (National rural employment Guarantee Scheme act 2005) proved to be a ~~cost~~ safety net ~~of~~ ~~in~~ amidst of employment stress and insecurity.

On similar line the demand for urban employment Guarantee scheme is rising.

Need of the scheme

(i) will tackle the problem of rising unemployment in urban area.

(ii) In crisis situation like covid, will control rapid reverse migration

(iii) will improve condition of standard of living of urban poor

(iv) will provide development of urban infrastructure.

Challenges with the scheme

(i) wastage of potential of skilled urban youth.
↳ MNREGA is for unskilled work

(ii) will make productivity very less in urban area.

(iii) will not resolve problem of jobless growth

Instead of the scheme following can be done to provide employment in urban area :—

(i) Minimum wage guarantee and implementation in force serie

(ii) Social security net to informal workers and platform worker

(iii) Affordable housing in urban area

(iv) Providing basic human facilities as cheap cost.

Demographic dividend may become disaster with unemployment. We must ~~produce~~ provide adequate opportunity to our youth

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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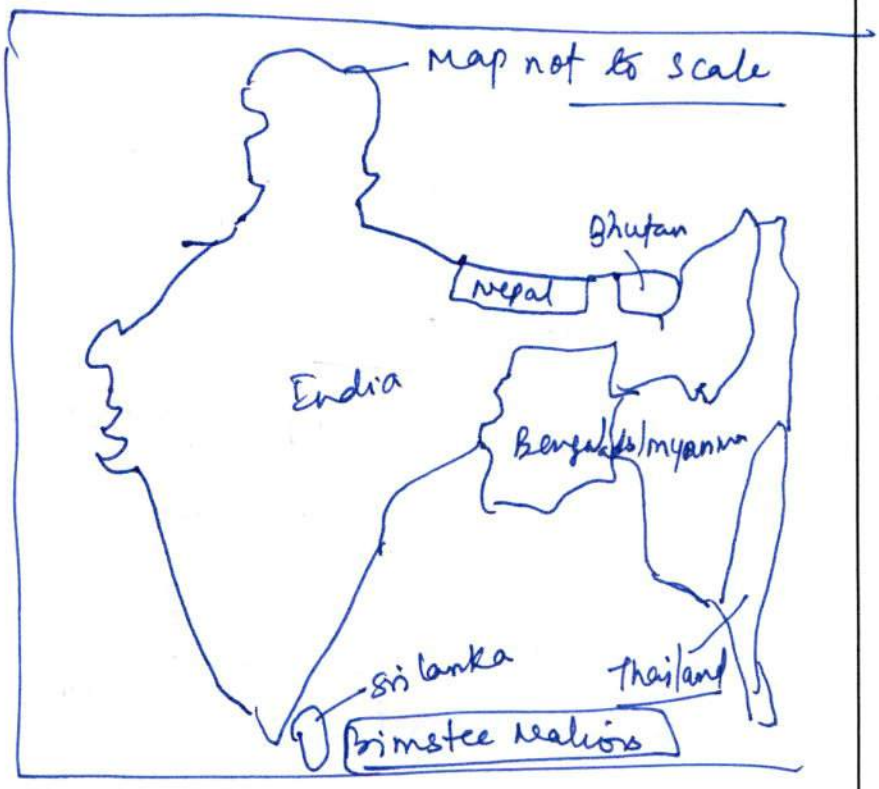
BIMSTC charter has been recently adopted and providing it a legal mandate.



Relevence of Bimstec in fulfilling India's regional aspirations:-

(i) pillar for Indias Act east Policy started in 2014.

(ii) provide for increase South South

cooperation

(iii) Failure of SAARC and BRICS limitation makes BIMSTEC importance.

(iv) Abstaining from joining RCEP makes BIMSTEC important from market access purpose

(v) Bid for India's seat in UNSC permanent member

(vi) Economic opportunity for India in the region

(vii) India's vision under SAGAR (security for all in the region)

(viii) providing dominance in Indo-Pacific

BIMSTEC charter has streamline the process of organization and outlines 7 areas of cooperation.

India has taken responsibility of Energy and security, this will also help in fullfilling India's aspiration for leaders in green energy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gujaral doctrine in foreign relation provided much needed framework for foreign relation with neighbouring states

~~For~~ Relevence of Gujaral doctrine

(I) provide respect to neighbours aspiration
→ solution to big brother attitute allegation against india

(II) Improvement in economic relation with neighbour.
→ Providing economic framework for South south cooperation

(iii) Act east policy and look east policy are based of Gujaral doctrine

(iv) SAGAR Initiative is also based on Gujaral doctrine

(v) Gujaral doctrine promote 5 principle of Non-Alignment movement

- Mutual respect
- Mutual non aggression
- Peace and benefit
- Non interference
- Peaceful existance

Thus Gujral doctrine is very relevant now when tension between India and China rising, India-Pakistan, ~~det~~ disturbing and crisis in Afganistan, Srilanka, Myanmar.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Officers of parliament are officer such as speaker, deputy speaker, chairman, secretary of parliament.

Role of officers of parliament

speaker and chairman

↳ effective functioning of sitting of house

↳ maintainance of business of house

↳ ensuring constitutional provisions are followed

(ii) ~~Parli~~ Parliament secretary

↳ election of ~~pr~~ president and

Vice president

→ Assisting in day to day business

Constitutional Provision

(i) Articles discribing role of Speaker

↳ As tribunal (Anti defection law)

↳ as ~~oath~~ ~~to~~ Peoring ~~oath~~ to MPs

↳ summoning of house

↳ Adjunment of house

(ii) Providing development of ~~to~~ rule of house

(iii) ~~Cons~~ Parliamentry committee Chairmanship

~~(iv) 6.~~

Parliament secy

(i) No direct mention but Provide assistance to speaker

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Thus these officers are pillar of parliament

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाँशिए में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Finance commission is constituted under Article 280 every five year by president of India. Finance commission is known as fiscal bulwark of democracy.

Role of finance commission

- Providing devolution of fund between centre and state (vertical devolution)
- Providing (horizontal devolution) (between states)
- Recommendation for transfer of Grants to states and local government
- Provides inputs on state relation with state finance commission
- Any other matter referred by president

15th Finance commission was constituted in 2020 and headed by Shri N. K. Singh.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाँशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Major recommendation of 15th FC

(i) Released two set of recommendation for 2020-21 and 2021-26 respectively

(ii) Reduction in IX devolution from 42% to 41% between centre and states from net divisible pool
↳ 1% reduction is due to change in status of J&K as union territory

(iii) Provided horizontal devolution based on
- Income distance
- Population
- Area
- Tax efforts
- Ecology

→ Addition of tax efforts to ensure compliance with central rules of GST.

→ Addition of Forest and ecology to ensure forest conservation

→ Introduction of [Demography] to include changes in population structure and efforts made by Southern states.

(iv) provided provision for defence expenditure fund as mentioned in terms of reference

(v) provided ~~for~~ provision for incentive linked grants for local bodies

(vi) state grants ~~to~~ are also linked with performance of states

Thus finance commission, ensure right balance between grants, efficiency, financial autonomy and independence.

next, step is to rationalize cess and surcharge provision of central government

Fiscal federalism is root for all type of federalism and must be respected.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Under Article 324 to 329 of constitution of India, election commission is constituted to ensure free and fair election in transparent manner.

Election commission has introduced model code of conduct (MCC) to ensure smoothness and fairness in election.

Challenges faced by Election system In India

- Criminalization of politics (43% MP, has criminal cases running)
- Use of Money and muscle power in polarization
- Misuse of state machinery
- unethical practices

Model code of conduct provisions

(1) Provide ethical values in process

of election

(ii) seperation of religion, caste and electoral practices

(iii) provision for norms related to exit polls, opinion polls.

Challenges with MCC → No statutory backing makes it foothless law

↓

Behavioural changes are not institutionalised

EC cannot take legal action

Need for providing statutory backing

1) legal mandate for political parties to follow steps

(i) will reduce unethical practices, eg hate speech, religious disharmony

(ii) Election commission may deregistor party of violation.

(iv) will provide practical shape to RPA 1950 and 1951

However there are challenges with this statutory backing :-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(i) Political parties are reluctant in implementing or enacting legislation

(ii) Election commission of India has issue of fund and functionary

(iii) unnecessary disputes and litigation will create undue pressure on judiciary

(iv) unnecessary intervention of judiciary in election process against article 329.

Thus meanwhile following needs to be done:-

(i) Provision to ensure internal democracy in party

(ii) reform in ~~Anti~~ 10th schedule

(iii) providing judicial speed in election dispute

(iv) Increasing awareness of citizen (SVEEP)

Free and fair election is reason for long survival of constitution as we entered in Amrit kal (75 years of independence)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाँशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian digital revolution has increased digital economy manyfold. As per ministry of commerce, digital economy will reach $1 tn by 2025.

Market disruption by digital revolution
- → Fast pace of development of new products and services
- → Rate of new companies establishment (from 40 unicorn to 100 unicorn in 4 years)
- → Nature of business changing from brick and mortar to digital walls
- → service based economy and export oriented economy.

challenges with competion commission of India (CCI) in new world :-

(i) Inadequate institutional capability to deal with the creative disruption

eg → Absence of cyber ecosystem and Absence of skilled manpower

(ii) Issue of functionaries -

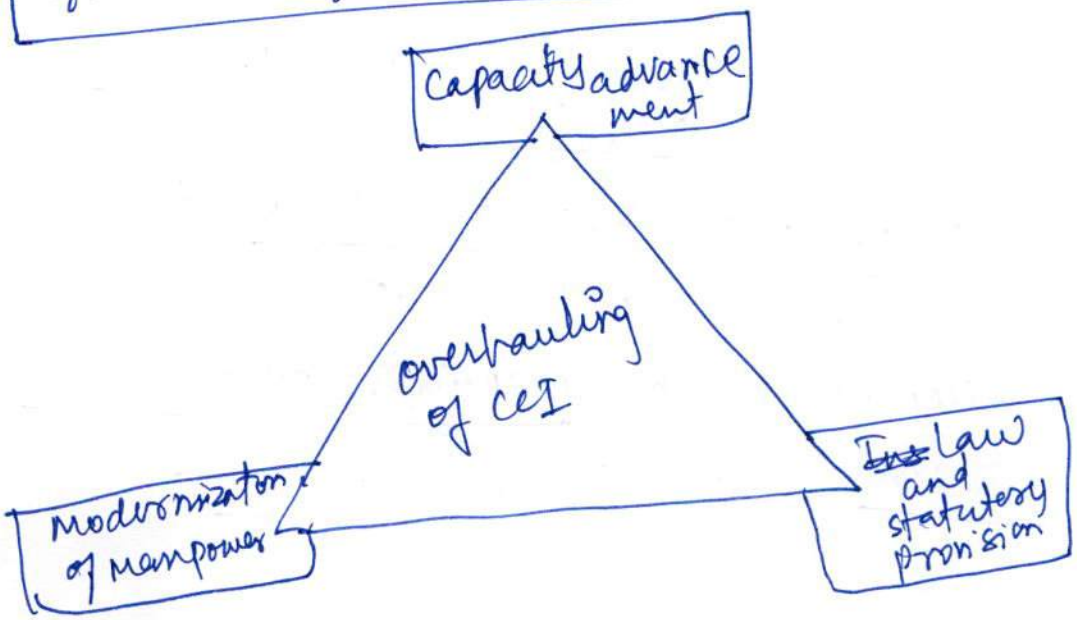
→ Rate of demand and rate of increase in manpower has wide gap ⇒ Reduced efficiency

(iii) obsolete laws to deal with traditional version of Industry

↳ Need digitial oriented laws

↳ clarity on data protection, data security

Reforms required in CCI



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Capacity advancement

↳ Provide skilled manpower

↳ continuous training of workforce

↳ Modern cyber space ecosystem to track Antitrust practices

Modernization of manpower

↳ Industry experience in relevent field

↳ continuous field exposure

↳ Tech savy manpower to deal with modern challenges

Legislative changes

↳ Making provision relatedto to online companies

↳ clarity on stance of ~~ser~~ online service ~~ser~~ delivery

↳ Data protection, data ~~cons~~ sharing norms

strengthening. CCI will serve dual objectives → competitive environment and consumer right protection.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per transparency International corruption perception Index 2020 India's rankies is 86th. As India is also among most bribed nation in Asia.

This reflects urgency in dealing corruption in governance and private businesses.

Whistle-blowing mechanism refers to system through with a person from within the organization anonymically expose the corrupt practices to the outside people.

~~wh~~ Need for whistle blowing mechanism

(i) to protect the identity of deposer and also tackle corruption.

(ii) 2nd ARC says corruption is major challenge of Indian Bureaucracy

(iii) As per Lancet report, because of corruption, medical assistance during covid times hampered a lot

(iv) Shanta Kumar Committee said 46% leakage in public distribution system

(v) Failure of ~~cooper~~ corporate governance led to financial frauds such as National stock exchange (NSE), PNB scame etc.

Available provisions

(i) whistle blower mechanism as per supreme court guidelines

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(ii) vigilance commission representative in every organization of public sector

(iii) Institutional mechanism in private companies.

But,

i) whistle blowing mechanism is unavailable ~~at~~ for common public

↳ To make participative governance effective

(ii) Trust in existing mechanism is missing

↳ possibility of leaking of Identity of people

(iii) nexus between vigilance department and corrupt officials.

Along with whistle blower mechanism, Integrity pacts, Transparency mechanism through citizen Charter can be implemented.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Formation of cooperative movement in India was started by Sir Fedrick Nicholson (Father of cooperative) in India.
under ~~Article~~ 19 and article 43 constitution provids for cooperative formation as fundamental rights.

Benefits of cooperative → Institution of participation
↓ strengthening voice of voiceless
↓ collective strengthening of social and financial capital

Reasons for poor performance of cooperatives

(1) Multiple legislation creating hurdle in regulation :-
eg ~~Urd~~ Financial cooperatives (UCB)
was till recently under dual control of state and RBI
→ failure of PMC Bank

(ii) Regional despanity of cooperatives

→ 80% are in southern India, negligible presence in eastern and northe east area

(iii) dominance of local politician in cooperative society :-

↳ Hamper democratic structure and polarization of cooperatives.

(iv) Lack of awarness about coroperatives in people of rural background.

(v) Absence of financial support by institution

↳ eg Reluctance in giving loans

Reforms undertaken by government in this regards :-

(i) making seperate ministry of cooperatives to provide specialized support and stimulus.

(ii) Bank-cooperative linkage programs

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

providing loans to cooperative under priority sector lending

(III) Institutional capacity building of cooperative by NABARD -
→ regulation and supervision.

(IV) Banking regulation (Amendment) act 2021 for removing dual control of RCB.

(V) Technological development through Farmer producer organization (FPO)

(VI) providing funds under Standup India scheme to women - cooperatives,

(VII) provisions of microfinance to cooperative

C. Rangarajan committee said that cooperative provide answer to problem of → collectral
→ mobilization of credit

Usha Thorat committee also recommended initiatives -

As ~~say~~ Virgese Kurian (Amul founder) told cooperative is solution of bureaucratic hurdle in public sector and lack of social principle in private sector

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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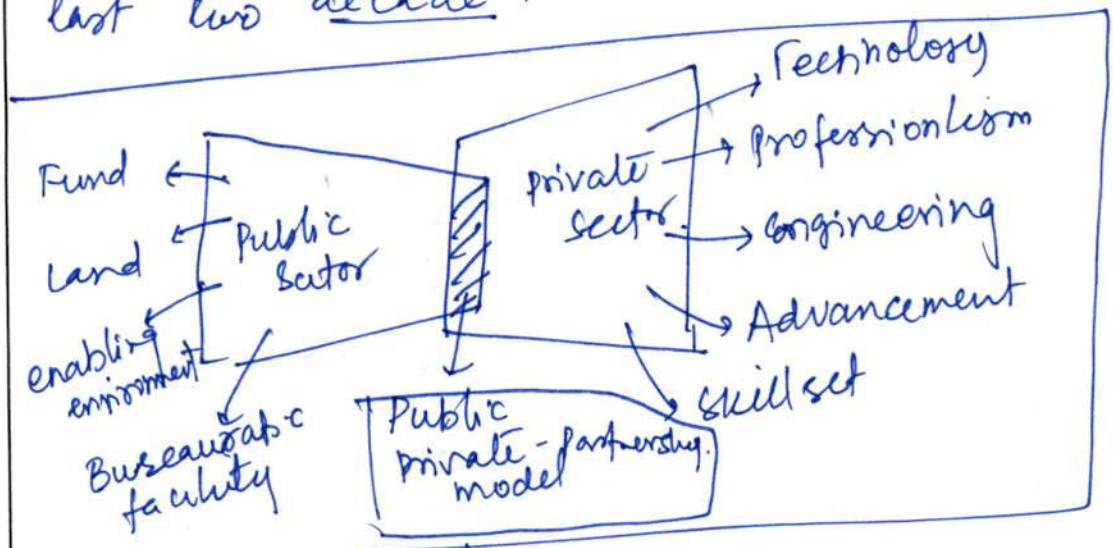
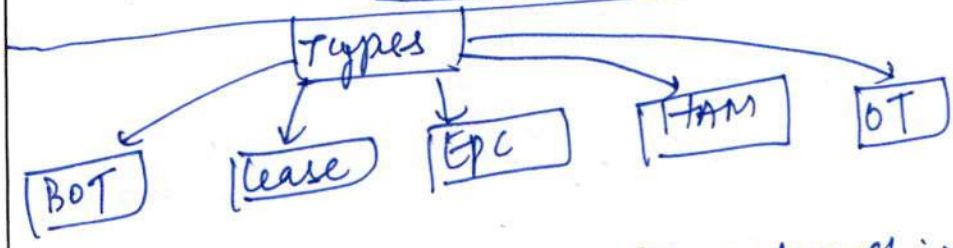
Public private partnership (PPP) models are generating popularity since last two decade.





Benefits of Public private partnership in healthcare system:—

① Fast pace of development of government colleges and ~~instit~~ hospitals
↳ ~~govest~~ government has planned AIIMS and one hospital in each district.

(ii) Training of medical professional with private facilities can be achieved

(iii) collaboration of private hospitals in government schems to increase ease and access

eg PM-Jan Arogya Yojana has private hospital also empanelled

(iv) Increase in advancement in research and development :-

eg Role of serum institute of India in covid vaccine development

(v) lobby with government in making medical policies more representative

However there are certain challenges

(i) may lead to more commercialization of health care

(ii) inadequate regulation may create avenue for unethical practices.

(iii) eg Recent case of Dolo 600 use during covid

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(iii) Primary healthcare may become expensive

To counter the challenges following can be done:-

At primary level

- Strengthening PHC with help of private hospitals
- linking one PHC with one private hospital for efficiency enhancement

At secondary and tertiary level

- use of both government and private hospital network for government services.
- Advance treatment may be referred to private hospital under schemes.

National health policy 2017 wants to achive universal health coverage and reduction in out of pocket expenditure. Public private partnership will provide required thrust.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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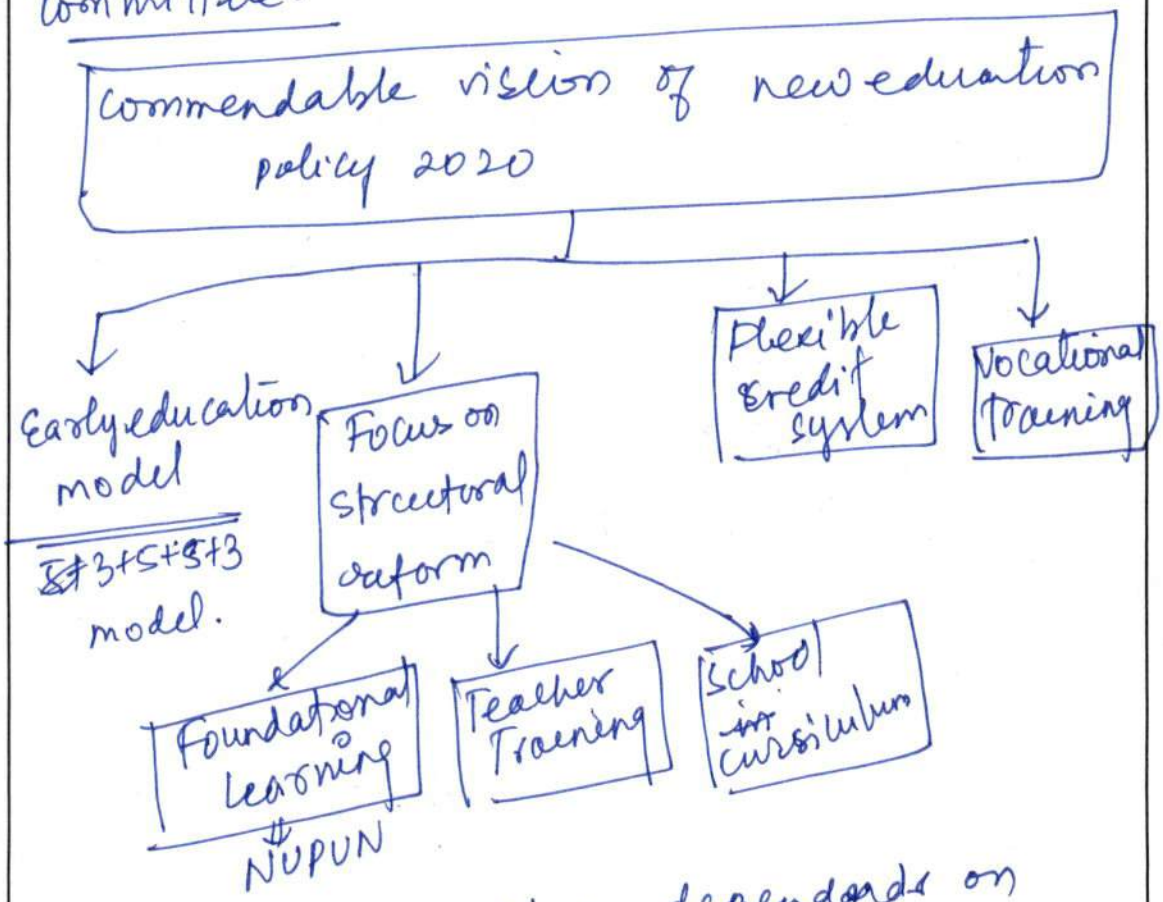
After gap of 38 years new education policy 2020 was eacted on basis of recommendation of kastusirangan committee.



The sucess of the vision dependends on integration with other schemes :-

(I) For early childhood education :-
Integration with integrated child development scheme (ICDS)
↳ Anganwadi and Asha workers
↳ Revamping Anganwadi centres

(II) Teacher's training
↳ Integration with NISTHA program.
↳ Smarga shiksha Abhiyan
↳ world's Bank SANKALP program

(III) Academic curriculum revamping:
→ coherance required between UGC, AITEC

(IV) Foundational learning require integration with NGOs programs

(V) Digital India programs must be aligned with smart classroom, modern educational ecosystem

(VI) For higher education, credit

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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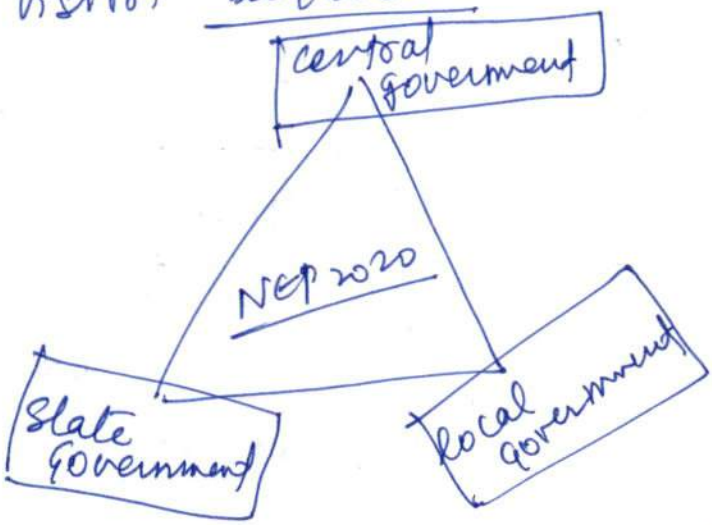
flexibility

→ National Apperatiship program (NAP) and vocational training program must be aligned together

(VII) National tradition language promotion must be integrated with school.

Apart from scheme alignment there is wider requirement of alignment of vision between



when the three organ of federal structure will work together we will be able to achive SDG goal of 4 (universal education) by 2030.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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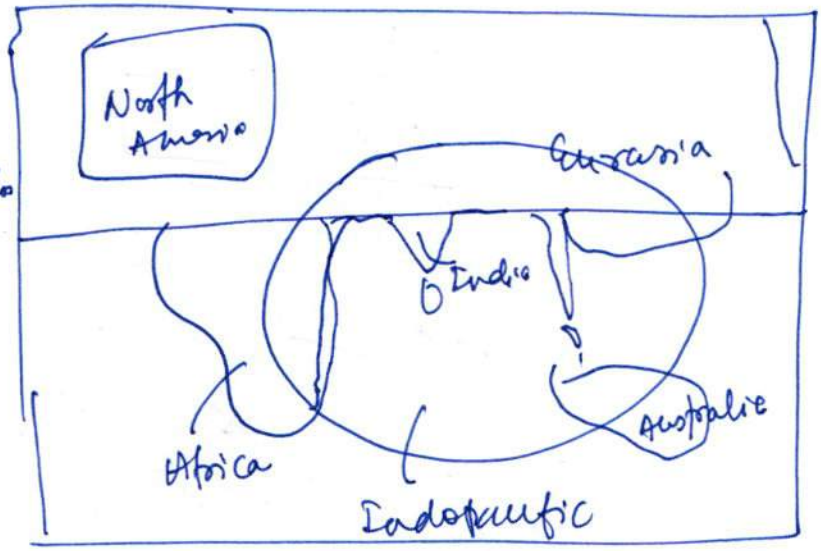
Indopacific is a geopolitical construct comprising the region of south pacific ocean, Indian ocean and ~~cosala~~ coastal area of African region

schematic representation of indo Pacific



Indo pacific economic framework (IPEF) is USA led initiative 14 like minded countries for transforming economic potential of indopacific.

Objective for Indopacific Economic framework

(i) making supply system more resilient in the region

(ii) complementing mutual strength of each other

eg Australia – Natural resource
Japan – Technology
Malaysia → semiconductor

(iii) Reducing influence of China in the region.

→ Chinese military presence.
→ Dominance of Belt and road initiative (BRI)

(iv) Aimed at providing rule based order in Indopacific

(v) coherence and convergence of country specific Indopacific policy

eg ASEAN policy on Indopacific
Australian policy on Indopacific
USA stance of Indopacific

Recently during the first meeting

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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of Indopacific economic framework (IPEF) India participated.

उम्मीदवारों को छस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Concern for Indian with respect to IPEF

(i) observer status to India
↳ countries questioning India's potentials in contributing to the IPEF network

(ii) Reduction in negotiating power of India in economic platform such as QUAD due to this marginalization

(iii) India's non-integration with RCEP, AUKUS, ~~Mine~~ National mineral alliance (~~NAS~~ NMS) increases challenges for India.

Although still, India plays a significant ~~to~~ role in Indopacific stability. India must negotiate its way to IPEF permanent member to increase its contribution.

20. विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Techno-diplomacy refers to negotiation on relation with respect to technological tranfer, digital business, etc.

Due to digital revolution and Industrial revolution 4.0, technodiplomacy has assumed significance

Need for India to identify its Priority area:-

(i) India's stance on free data flow is not clear

→ India did not join G20's OSAKA track for free data flow.

→ India also did not sign Buddapest convention on digitization

(ii) with respect to data security and

privacy → No clear law available.

↳ Hinderance in negotiation with European union due to their General Data Protection Regime (GDPR)

(III) WTO discussion of Information technology product trade 2.0

↳ India has not signed ~~bay~~ many deal due to unclear stance.

(IV) presence of multinational companies in digital business is increasing and regarding future possible dispute arbitration also require clear understanding of vision of nation

In this domain few priority areas that can be identified are:-

(1) Protection of right to privacy of citizen

↳ Non sharing of personal data

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ storage of payment information within ~~our~~ country.
↳ As per RBI Guidelines

(ii) Protection of national sovereignity and integrity
Eg Banning of chinese products in technical domain due to internal security threat

(iii) Ease of doing digital business in country
→ Digital service code
→ Amendment in international arbitration laws

(iv) Technology transfer in emerging sector to promote indigenization

Indian service sector contribute more than 50% of GDP and it is majorly dominated by software service export. FDI is recieved maximum in digital domain so steps must be taken towards streamlining technodiplomacy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1304965

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SHIVAM KUMAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Centre code 11
RPA First Grade college
Bengaluru.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Theatre is expression of feeling, emotions, values and culture of society. Traditional theatre also inspired from classical dances, musics and tradition of then society.

Theatre reflecting ideals & emotions of society

① Reflect the religious belief of society

eg Ramlila theatre in UP

② Yakshagana representing the love and care for nature and divine power

③ Bharatnatyam used in theatre reflect the focus on expressions

④ Thozough theatre ~~the~~ displays the existing patriarchal of society

eg Theatre based on Jatkal Stories.

Theatre reflecting individual role in community

① Occupational based art form
eg Integration of theatre with Martial art

② Representing religious work group
eg Potrayal of Brahmans

③ Condition and situation of women displayed through theatre

④ Devadasi based theatre in South India represent role of temples

⑤ Role of $ market and governance also reflected through theatre.

Thus, traditional theatre played significant role in reflecting the social values.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(*) Sanchi stupa is a remarkable architecture of Ancient times

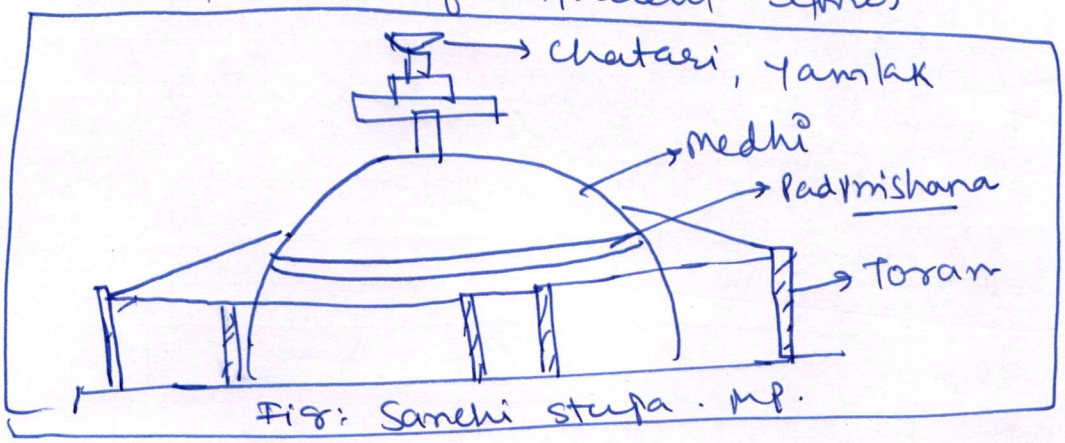

Fig: Sanchi stupa. MP.

Historical importance of of Sanchi stupa

(1) Stupa represent mahaparinirvana of Gautma Buddha

(2) stupa contains the relics of Buddha.

(3) stupa has Jataka stories carved on torans

(4) It highlights the significance of spread of Buddhism to central India

Architectural importance of stupa

(1) earliest evidence of dome type structure

(2) Intricate carvings reflects the sculpture marvels of that times

(3) ~~Att~~ Burnt brick used in Medhi of stupa

(4) Inspiration for future architectural development

(1) led to construction of more stupas
   eg Amravati stupa

(2) Buddhist Pagoda stupa are constituted on similar lines.

(3) Medieval India, mughals tombs are inspired from the sanchi stupa

(4) concepts of Padparikrama were ~~use~~ used in temple architecture
   eg Nagara & Dravidian.

~~Sto~~ Sachi stupa is an nation heritage and continues to inspire ~~act~~ architecture.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Bhagat Singh role in revolutionary activities started around 1920s.

~~The~~ He played pioneering role in reshapping revolutionary activites.

Real Breakthrough in terms of ideology

① Penetrated the rural masses as well as urban masses.

② organized the revolutionary ideology.

③ Believed in continuous struggle and not just one time show.

④ Promoted ideas of socialism and collective ownership

⑤ Revolutionary activity given the republic angle.

⑥ Organized multiple activites ~~the~~ at different locations

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Transforming form of revolutionary struggle

① constituted HSRA (Hindustan socialist republic association)

② wanted to create India on socialist lines

③ look on line of People engagement

Delhi conspiracy case

wanted the voice to be heard

④ through revolution targeting the core belief of colonialism

⑤ Even continued the revolution in Jail and till his last breath.

⑥ Believed that every one is capable of raising the voice.

Bhagat Singh made revolutionary activities and ideologies more effective.

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Nation is a collective ideology, and collective aspiration of a community. It is an imagined community held by common beliefs, history, Political aspirations and social culture.

India as a nation: Basis

① common belief:

a) Feeling of same culture, tolerance, religious similarities

b) common belief of Vasudev kutumbakam.

c) common principles of unity in diversity.

2) Political aspirations

a) belief in democracy in India.

b) Republic and equal representation

c) Aspiration of becoming the representative leader of like minded community

d) spread of non-alignment

3) History :-

a) collective past and common past

b) Historical ideal connecting community

Threat to national-hood

1) Religious fundamentalism and communalism :- eg mob lynching

2) Ethinic community facing demographic threat

eg Manipur violence

3) Incorporation of different ideology in one basket

↳ causing confrontation eg Karnataka and ~~manit~~ Maharashtra

4) External issues eg Terrorism, Radicalization

In past, incorporation of differences such as state reorganization strengthened the nationalhood.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is world 4th largest pharma industry in terms of volume and 11th in terms of value. India is declared as "world's pharmacy".

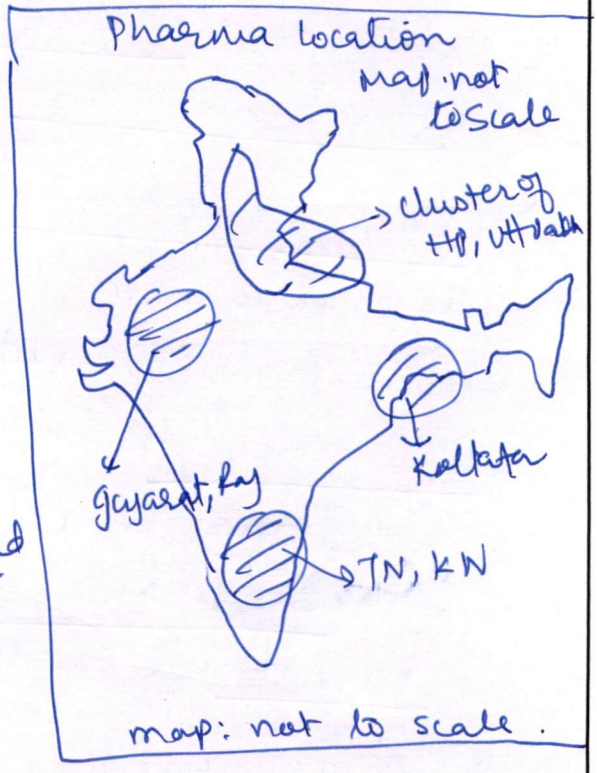
Reasons & factors for growth

1) Huge demands domestically due to population

2) cheap availability of labour in India

3) Governmental initiatives to promote pharma
   - HP and uttrakhand Government

4) Recent steep of Bulk drug parks in gujarat, Andra pradesh, & HP



⑤ adequate climative conditions such as in Northern state of Himachal.
→ Suitable for testing. & low pollution

⑥ skilled manpower available

Significance of pharma industry

For economy	for public health
1) contribute to export business eg COVID vaccine eg Cough syrup to Africa, Ghana	① Ensure affordable health care
2) Huge employment generation	2) Provide capability to deal with disaster eg covid vaccination
3) Attract FDI in country	③ Accessibility of medicine increases eg JAN aushidhi yojana & Generic medicine
4) strengthen the economical relationships among nations eg India-Israel on medicine	④ Healthy workforce ⑤ reduce out of pocket expenditure

The challenge of pharma is related to API dependence on China. Bulk drug Park is good step in this direction.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8 out of 10 cyclone developed in Indian ocean are developed in Bay of Bengal.

Reasons for high occurance of cyclone in Bay of Bengal (BoB)

① High surface temperate of BoB compared to Arabian sea.

② More ~~too~~ ocean surface available in BoB within 5-15°C ~~lati~~ latitude compared to Arabian sea

Map: Not to scale

③ moisture availability is more in BOB.

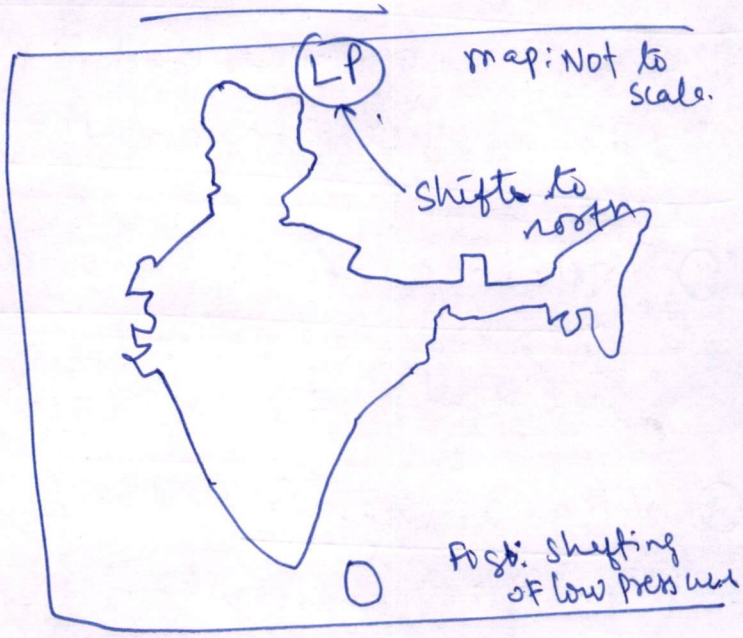
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Reason for decrease in cyclone in southwest monsoon season

① Favourable condition of upper atmospheric divergence reduces in south west monsoon.

② Moisture availability reduces due to travel to Indian continent

③ Low pressure system shift to northern side → not favourable in ocean for cyclone



④ reduces the temperature of ocean due to rainfall.

⑤ Non availability of existing low pressure system

Thus, • Frequency of cyclone reduces.

8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Volcanos are natural geological event occouring across the world.

Distructive nature of volcano

- Pollution
- Distruction of habital
- loss of life
- land submergence in lava

Volcano are critical for existence of human life on earth

① Volcanic rocks provide critical minerals for human activities

② Volcano creates land that is fertile and useful.

Eg Deccan Plateau and Bassalt

③ Volcano releases particulate in upper atmosphere that acts as nuclies for cloud formation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) volcano release the ~~ear~~ energy accomulated in earth mental.

and releases pressure.

→ ~~avid~~ avoid distruction on mass level

(5) volcano ~~tea~~ cleans the land that can be used for habital as well.

(6) Volcanic landforms ~~are~~ have important geological importance.

(7) many countries such as Italy Sicli, Andaman Islands are formed due to volcano

(8) Occurance of volcano avoid occurance of massive earthquakes

(9) volcano leads to construction of land crust.

Thus, despite destroying nature they are crucial for human existance.

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regionalism is strong affinity to one own area, community. It is giving preference to one's region over national agendas.

~~Relative~~ Regionalism Factors

- Relative deprivation (objective reality)
- Realization of backwardness (subjective realization)
- Channel to express (leadership)

Realative deprivation is important Factor

① Economic deprivation creates dissatisfaction in community

eg Poor development of Jharkhand compared to Bihar

② Loss of opportunity to others deprivation of opportunity

eg → soon of soil policy in Gujarat & Maharashtra

→ local ~~too~~ reservation initiative in Jharakhand.

③ comparison of development of two states

Eg progress of ~~the~~ Maharashtra vs progress of eastern state

→ Regionalism in eastern state for faster development

④ Relative deprivation of natural resources

Eg Regionalism in northeastern reason.

↳ loosing natural resource to other migrants

⑤ low level of education, deprivation for ~~edu~~education and healthcare, employment opportunity demands more fruits of development to own area

↳ Regionalism

Construction regionalism acts as a pin between local aspiration and national priority's strengthen federation.

Problem arises when relative deprivation reaches to high level. Regionalism takes place of extremism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has gross enrollment ratio of around 27% in higher ~~second~~ education and around 98% in primary education.

However the disparity in presence of eduction in different section. such as SC, ST women.

Education for all require adressing bullying and violence

① Discrimination in school is detrimental to formative development of student

② Ragging & bullying deters the vulnerable to join school.

③ Bullying create long lasting mental disturbance on victim ~~ment~~ mental state

④ Bullying and school violence is major cause of student early

age depression.

(5) school violence by teachers is against right to eduction laws. and distroy learning environment

(6) violence at school is leading to low attendence even after near universal enrollment

(7) crime against girl student increasing dropout ration in school

(8) Respresentation of SC/ST students is reducing.

To deal with such scenario

1) Zero Tolerance against School violence
2) Compaint redressal mechanism in school.
3) Value education in school
4) counselling opportunity for mental health

Education For all is aim of new education Policy 2020 and SD4

SD4 of quality education.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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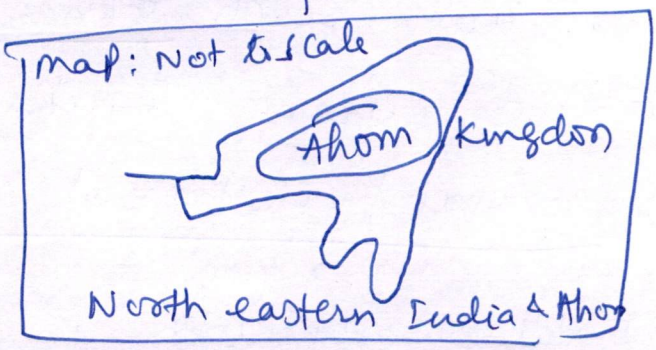
Ahom Kingdom was in the region of Assam area during medival times.

Role played by Ahom in shaping cultural identity

① Integrated the northeastern India in one unified structure of cutural identity



② Provided ethnic assertiveness to Assamese people.

③ Ahom Kingdom provided a political unity in Assam area

Ahom kingdom shaping historical identity of Northeastern India

(1) Great leaders of Ahom Kingdom worked in development of the area.

(2) Build historical ties with the different kingdoms

(3) Protected the area from British conquest of North eastern region

(4) Individual heroism of Ahom army.

Ahom Kingdom legacy in modern times

(1) Cultural legacy of Ahom Kingdom

→ Practices are still visible in North eastern area

(2) Inspiration from the war fought against British.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ Ahom Kingdom learning and teaching is acting as uniting force in Northeastern diversity and unity.

④ Ahom Kingdoms political and governance values are respected in the area.

Recently, Prime minister Shri Narendra Modi has highlighted the significance of Ahom kingdom in Indian culture and Indian history.

12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian national movement (INM) witnessed varied participation from business and capitalist class. It fluctuated depending on their interest and national identity

* Capitalist class Participation
  - Based on interest involved
  - Based on participation in political activity
  - Depending on British Policies

Varing position of capitalist class

① During 1857 revolt

a) did not participate due to no involvement and threat of British repression

2) During Swadeshi movement 1905

1) capitalist class showed interest.

b) Demand for Swadeshi was promoted.

c) Indigenous industries such as cotton mills, steam company and shipping industry established

d) Vocal for Khadi & local education

3) In revolutionary activities

a) Very limited support to revolutionaries by this class.

4) During non-cooperation (1999-1920)

a) Gandhiji appeal were able to attract many capitalist class

b) Jamlalal Bajaj, Kamal Narayan Bajaj involvement in Satsarmati, wardha Ashram

5) capitalist contributed in Tilak Swaraj Fund.

6) During civil disobedience movement

a) low key responce due to threat of British actions

b) British carrot and stick policy

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(7) Quit India movement (1942)

a) limited participation in different areas

b) Some area had significant contribution

↳ support given to underground activities

(8) Bombay plan by capitalist such as JRD Tata :-

a) Provided blue print for India's economic progress

9) support provided with installation of Institutions

↳ JRD Tata started IISc Bengaluru.

(10) capitalist class were many times in favour of zamindari system as well.

↳ caused confrontation with common public.

Thus, capitalist class had varing participation throughout the freedom struggle.

13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Press system acted as a intrumental in Indian freedom struggle ~~is~~ since very begining of 19th century.

Evolution of Press in India

1) Started with Bengal Gazattee in 1781

2) Later many small press started to come.
   ⇒ Mirat-ul-Akbar by R.R Mohan Roy.

3) Government licencing policy of 1823:- supressed the voice
   ⇒ Mirat-ul-akbar had to stop.

4) Metclaff role in 1835: eased the provision → called as liberator of Indian press
   → many vernacular press came.

5) More licencing acts came in

1857, 1863 to supress the reach during delhi Darbar of 1857.

(6) Vernacular press act 1878 :- Lord Lytton

Phase of supression:-
- Curb on freedom of local language paper
→ Amrita Bazar Patrika transformed in English overnight

(7) Ripon Phase: repealed the act of 1878.

Press had continuous struggle in the evolutionary phase due to British response.

Role played in various stage

1) Early phase: when national movement was restricted to few centres.
⇒ Press took voice to rural areas

2) Developed sentiment of nationalism through papers
Eg. Tilak → Maratha & Kesari

3) Social reform movement through newspaper
Eg. Mirat-ul-akbar,

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Took the British supression issue to outside country.

Eg Dadabhai Naraji → India Mirror

(5) Revolutionary activities promotion through newspaper

Eg commarade and Al-Hilal by Maulana Azad.

(6) ~~Rev~~ Newspaper spred the ideology of independent India, concept of participatory governance

(7) Newspaper / press used as medium to mobilize people for strikes and ~~se~~ protest

(8) through press the voice against the British policies were raised

(9) Delhi Darbar, Femmaine were criticized by press.

(10) Economic Drain was highlighted through press.

Thus, press has instrumental role.

~~The the~~ It reached the remotest area.

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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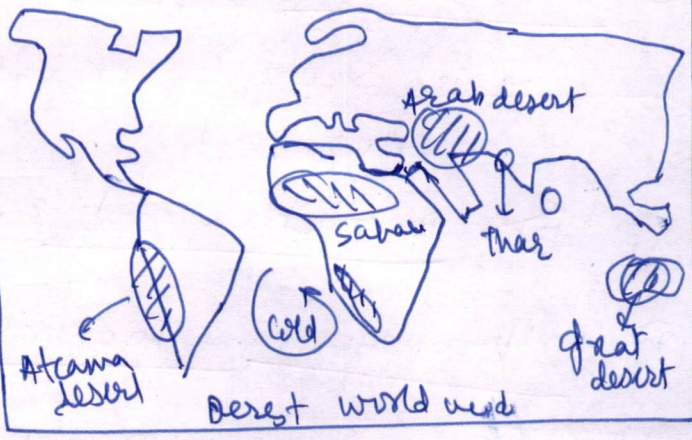
Deserts are one of many ~~land~~ ecosystem that are present. Desert ecosystem has their unique characteristic developed due to their formation factors;

Factors behind formation of Desert system

map: not to scale



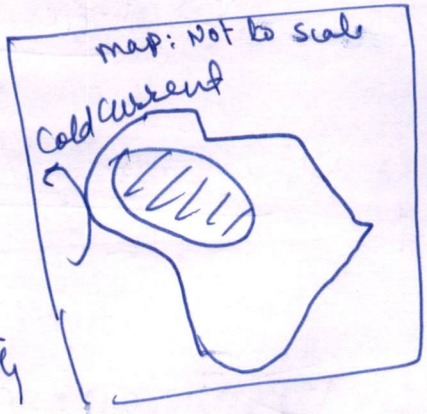
① Geological factors:

① presence of cold current in continental

eg Peruvian desert

desert on African continent

map: Not to scale



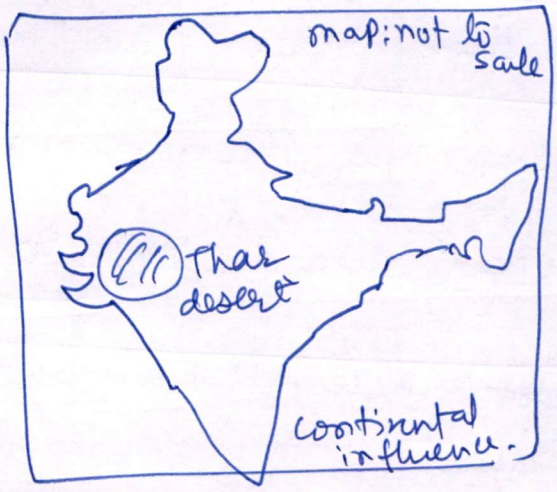
② continentality of the location.

→ because of continentality

rain & moisture does not reach the area

↳ low precipitation → desert formation

eg Thar desert



③ cold desert due to extremely low temperature

↳ not suitable for flora-fauna development

eg Antartica and Arctic deserts.

④ Anthropogenic Factors

① excessive grazing → causing land degradation

eg FAO highlighted it as major cause

② unsustainable agriculture practices → causing nutrient depletion and desert formation

eg UNCCD on waste land formation

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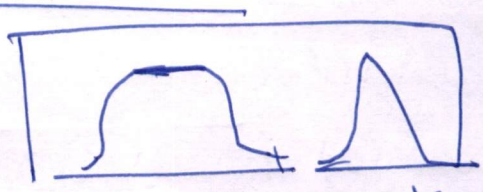
Landforms in Desert areas

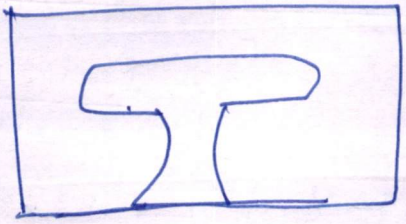
① Pedeplains and Peneplains

②



Sand mounts.

② formation of table type arch in desert area because of soft rock at middle.



③ Landform due to Sand deposited by winds

④ Landforms due to erosion by winds in desert area.

~~Thus~~, Desert area has limited biodiversity and limited landforms.

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Himalayas and western ghats are counted in ecological hotspots and facing maximum threat due to climate change and anthropogenic factors.

Mountains a fragile ecosystem
- → Melting on snow cover due to climate
- → Huge diversity
- → Susceptable to natural disaster
  - ↳ earthquakes, landslides
- → Forest fire.
- → Temperature resilience is less

Adverse impact of Climate change

1) Increase temperature → viscious cycle of ~~sto~~ snow melting

Increase temperature → snow melting → Reduce albedo → More heat trapped → Increase temperature

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखन चाहिए Candida must no write or this ma

② Threat to flora and fauna of the ecosystem
↳ Rate of ~~exict~~ extinction of species is high

3) Positive temperature Feedback →
natural disaster
Eg → Glacial ~~or~~ Lake outburst flood in Uttrakhand.

Anthoropogenic factors

① Unsustainable construction :- leading to landslides
Eg → Joshimath Land subsidence

② Plastic Pollution in Himalayas.

③ Artic ~~and~~ and Himalayan Anamoly due to increased Black carbon content

④ Oil spills in Arctic mountain due to shipping

⑤ Unsustainable tourism in the area causing major desasters
→ Gadgil committee highlighted For western ghats

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Steps taken in this direction

1. National mission for sustainable Himalayan ecosystem under NAPCC
2. Increasing awareness about sustainable tourism
3. Reducing encroachment by strict adherence to laws
   - ~~ecol~~ ecosensitive zone guidlines
4. Initiative to reduce black carbon
   - carbon neutral transportation
5. Promoting use of renewable energy resources
   - National hydrogen mission
6. Promotion of LIFE lifestyle for environment initiative for behavioural change
7. Geoengineering technology such as stratospheric cloud injection
8. International cooperation for Himalayan ecosystem
   - → cooperation with Nepal and Bhutan

Protection of mountain ecosystem will ensure sustainable development

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has 17% of world population and only around 2.5% of land resource, leading to unsustainable use.

Reason for unstainable sand resource management

① excessive sand mining → illegal sand mining

② lack of awareness about sand resource management plans

③ rampant construction and irregulated construction

④ Informal sector presence at local level in sand resource

⑤ corruption and nexus in sand resource mgmt

⑥ Sand mining is state subject

→ no coherance in policy making

④ Smuggling of sand

Impact of this unsustainable mgmt

① Degradation of flood plains of rivers

▷ Yamuna illegal sand mining

② water contamination due to this

▷ Canvey water contamination issue

③ Increase siltation in riverbeds causing change in ecological flow of river

④ ~~Ir~~ loss of biodiversity in ~~ma~~ costal ecosystem

⑤ landslides due to unsustainable management

Remedial measures for Sand resource

① strict adherence to rules and regulations

② Decentralization of sand resource management

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ Using artificial sand such as M-sand and Bauxite sand for construction

④ Technological intervention in controlled sand mining.

⑤ Scientific agriculture practices
eg ~~fer~~ Fertigation, vertile farming

⑥ Sustainable agriculture practices
eg Pamparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana

⑦ Using vegetation to protect the erosion due to precipitation activity.

⑧ Scheme such as PM Sichai Yojana,

⑨ contruction of ecofriendly building and management of construction and demolition waste.

Sand resource is one of most important yet most neglected resource. It require active attention in conservation.

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Lithium is know as white Gold in present time. Due to its increased utility in lithium ion battery. However it is limited to few areas:

Lithium producing countries

map: Not to scale.

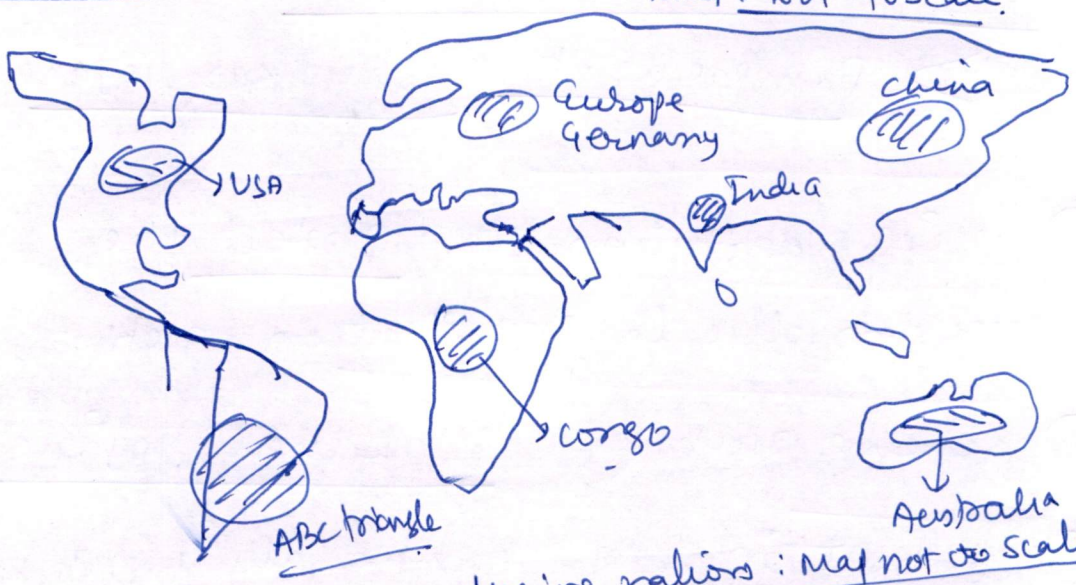

fig: Lithium producing nations : Map not to scale.

1) South America → Bolivia, Chile and argentina accounts for 80% of world's proven reserve

2) Australia is world largest lithium producing country

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) China producing lithium in addition to rare earth metals

(4) India has reserves in Karnataka
→ Recent exploration in J&K about 5.9 mn ton

(5) Small reserves found in USA, Africa (Congo) and Europe as well.

Geopolitical aspect of lithium production

(1) Increased dependency of nations on lithium for energy demands.
→ one who controls lithium controls the world economy in next decades

(2) China is expending diplomatic ties for this
→ Bought 4 mines in Australia

(3) Require cobalt and magnanize as well thus Congo becomes significant for lithium production

(4) Increasing relation of nations with South America

Environmental implication of lithium

① 2 methods of production

- ~~Brine~~ Saltwater based
- Rock based

② Saltwater based require high amount of fresh water for extration
↳ water contamination issue

③ Land degradation because salt water needs to be spread in large area for evaporation

④ ABC triangle lithium is mostly saltwater based
↳ Huge opportunity cost

⑤ Rock based mining as land degradation impact and excessive mining.

⑥ cobalt production has human rights violation as well.

⑦ Demand in westernnation and degradation of southAmerica

Thus, lithiums options comes with environmental challenges.

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Globalization has made the world a global village, connecting local identity to global events.

Impact of globalization on youth identity

(a) Childhood development / experience

(1) → Globalization exposed to world shows, movies

(2) Nurturing of youth in a more mixed culture.

(b) Educational identity of youth

(1) International education opportunity

(2) around 7 lakh indian students goes outside everyyear.

(3) Education aspect linked to globalized world

(3) Social identity of youth

① with social media and internet
→ able to connect and exchange ideas with world

② affected and involved in global events
eg events such as declaration of ~~caci~~ caste discrimination in Seatle.

③ More homogenization of lifestyle
eg similar taste in movies, dances, culture
so able to ~~uni~~ connect more with expriences outside the country

④ Political identity
① More connection due to increased diaspora presence
↳ 18 mn diaspora

② International events affecting life of domestic youth as well
eg Election of USA presidents

③ Climate and transborder issues discussed at global level

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ cultural identity

① exchange of values through tourism → more closeness

② Adoption of Indian culture outside
⇒ Yoga, Traditional medicine

More similarity in culture → More connection of events

③ Forum for exchange of cultural ideas of youth
⇒ Global Fair, social events online.

However, Globalization also created negative influence on youth

1) westoxication of cultural values
↳ Blindly following ~~the~~ west ideals.

2) Homogenization, macdonalization of food habits

3) Individualism ~~and~~ Promotion

Thus, ~~a~~ ~~so~~ it is good that youths are able to connect with global event but we also ensure that rationality should be present to make exchanges more effective.

19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Presently as per National Family health survey ~~F~~ 5 - Fertility rate in India is around 2. which is less than Total replacement rate of 2.1.

Elderly population presently around 8% but will reach to 20% by 2030.

Concern ~~ofre~~ over ~~dem~~ aging population

① present demographic dividend will become demographic liability in future.

② concept of active aging or healthy ageing is very weak in India

③ Health status of elderly very weak

④ Depression, loneliness issue in elderly.

⑤ productivity is very less and

economic ~~in~~ contribution is poor.

(6) Geriatic care is not adequate in India.

Concerns over weak social security system

(1) only available in formal and organized sector

(2) Social protection to unorganized sector very low

(3) Insurence penetration is below 5% in India

(4) Health care coverage → Affordability, Accessibility not present

(5) 70% elderly lives in rural area and not aware of social security benefits and importance

(6) coverage of Atal Pension Yojana and Ayushman Bharat is at Nascant stage

To deal with such potential demographic concern following is required:—

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Short term measures :-

↳ Skill development in current youth stage

↳ promotion of voluntary social security schemes

↳ promotion of old age friendly opportunities

eg consulting, teaching etc

↳ promotion of active aging and healthy aging as recommended by WHO

② Long term measures

↳ promotion of care economy and geriatric care

↳ Involvement of expertise of elderly in mainstream work

↳ Family law reforms such as maintanance of parents and senior citizen act

Elderly require specific attention and current 68% demographic dividend will become old one day. we need to be prepared for the same.

2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Currently, around 30% population lives in urban area ~~rat~~ and it will increase to 40% by 2030, as per world population report 2023.

While urban areas are called Engine of growth, Problem of urban poor is important challenge.

Problems of urban poor

1) Affordability of housing in urban area
↳ mushrooming of slums ~~eg~~ Dharavi in mumbai

2) Exclusion in urban areas
↳ gated communities

3) Non availability of ~~afforda~~ affordable and proper transportation system

(4) lack of semiskilled & lowskilled jobs

(5) Affordability of healthcare in urban area.

(6) Non availability of social sector schemes or social security.

Why urban poor need to be centre stage in policy making?

(1) Non solution of slum area will create major security and health challenges

2) Affordable housing in policymaking is crucial for sustainability

3) UN-Habitat "15 min city" initiative highlights the need for close proximity of services

(4) Inclusive development of urban economic centre

(5) will reduce inequality in urban areas.

(6) will ~~wo~~ boost the urban economy to a new limit → UN Habitat world cities report.

(7) urban poor are most vulnerable to urban issues

eg Heat wave, ~~Hot~~ urban flood, urban heat island.

Policy measures that is required in this direction

(1) smart city mission fast completion in mission mode approach

(2) creation of skill improvement avenues and labour intensive job opportunity in urban area

(3) From capital driven cities to labour productivity driven approach.

(4) Providing social security benefits such as water, health, electricity.

eg Mahula clinic in Delhi

(5) solving issues faced by a migrant both emotional & structural.

Planned urbanization, and sustainable urbanization has urban poor at centre of policy making.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1304965

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SHIVAM KUMAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre code 11
RPA First Degree College
Bengaluru

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Pressure groups fills the policy gap in governance and enhance citizen participation

Environmental pressure group enhancing public participation & responsiveness

① Increase awareness about environment in public
⇒ Pani abhiyan in Maharashtra

② Increase people's assertiveness and negotiating power.
⇒ Narmada Bacho andolan group of Sardar Sarovar Dam

③ Mobilizes the resources for active work
⇒ Sadguru save the soil campaign

④ Make people realize of their fundamental ~~right~~ duty to conserve & preserve environment

(5) Chipko movement pressure group first active environment association for forest conservation

(6) Roadside platform to raise voice

eg Mumbai Aarey Forest and metro development

(7) Greenpeace international highlighted concern related to kundakulam project in Tamilnadu.

(8) Climate change related pressure group for climate change discussion

eg Greta thunburg group in Sweden.

(9) Life movement increases the awareness through pressure groups

eg water conservation habits

(10) work with local government to increase citizen participation

eg Plantation drive of PG.

Thus, Environmental Pressure group make citizen more active regarding conservation of Environment.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

constitution provides dignity life to every individual. Preamble and fundamental rights expresess dignified life.

Supreme court acknoledgement of sex work as profession is one step in this direction.

~~More works~~

More initiative is required because

① Immoral treatment in society

② Human trafficing of sex worker due to no regulation.

③ denial of basis rights such as housing, legal protection,

④ community exclusion of such persons.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Need for equality for sex workers

1. Non representation in political aspects
2. Non enclusion in Policy making
3. one of most vulnerable section of community

Devoid of right → further accentuate poor condition

Step that is required

1. legal ~~regnizeont~~ recognition of the profession to control unethical practices.
2. sensitization of Judicial system and whole criminal Justice system
3. Provide access to education, health and housing to such workers

India's Preamble is about Justice Social-economical & Political. Same should be conferred to sex workers as well.

3. भारत में नि:शुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 39 A of constitution calls for providing free legal service to needy for ensuring complete Justice.

National legal service authority Act (NALSA) enacted for this provision

NALSA → National level
↓
SALSA → state level
↓
DLSA → District level.

Role of district legal service authority

① Provide free legal ~~adt~~ aid to poor to
1) ~~Dista~~ Disaster victim
2) Senior citizen
3) Income less than 1 lakh
4) Rape victimes etc.

② Construct Fast court to ~~desi~~ disposal of cases.

③ conducts seminar for awareness improvement

④ District court organizes Free campaign under DCSA

⑤ Periodic assessment of cases Pending

⑥ Mission mode ~~dss~~ clearing of cases.

↳ LSerrice authority ~~sr~~ disposed more than 72 lakh cases

⑦ Create conducive environment For Justice delivery

⑨ Periodic report for Justice delivery in district

However, there are some challenges :-

1) Increase load and infrastructure issue

2) Non timely recruitment of officials under DLSA

3) Excessive control of higher Judiciary

4) Many states have not yet constituted DLSA.

Justice delivery on time is Fundamental right under article 21.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Collegium system is Judicial invention for appointment of Judges in supreme court and high courts.

Collegium system

1st Judge case 1981 → 2nd Judge case 1992 → 3rd Judge case 1998

Success of collegium system

1) Periodic and timely appointment of Judges.

2) No single Judge has been removed by Parliament on ground of misbehaviour and incapacity

(3) Great Judges in the past
Eg Venkatachaliah → 1st ARC head also
M.C. Chagla - Former CJI

(4) Continue to able to maintain constitutional dignity and federal balance

However, it has become victim to its own success

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Opacity in appointment process of Judges

② Judges appointing Judges → against seperation of power & conflict of interest

③ conflict between collegium and government appointment process
Eg Recent conflict in CJI and law minister

④ Supreme court striking down NJAC Act in 2015 on ground of violation of independence

⑤ Require more transparency on ground of selection & rejection.

To resolve such tussle :-

1) Constitution National Judge selection committee to recommend names to collegium

② More Parliamentry deliberation on NJAC act.

③ Increase transparency in current process.

Judges transparency is need for increasing public trust in Judiciary

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

"Civil services is considered as steel frame of demoracy' → sardar patel.

The civil services facing many challenges in present time.

Challenges that require reform

2nd ARC → Rigidity in its approach
→ More focus on procedure than outcome
→ Rigid hirarchy leading to redtapism.

Recruitment & standardized training reforms

1) Hota committee recommeded incorporation of aptitude papers.
2) Alagh committee - moral based selection paper.
3) 2nd ARC recommeded → National academy of public administration and Bridge courses
4) Practicle ~~trad~~ training to be imparted in early years.

~~wt~~ Civil services require reforms beyond this

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① To deal with dynamic challenges
→ Rule based to Role based reforms required

② Focus on delivery and incentivization for same
→ Incorporation of 360° Performance review mechanism

③ Lateral entry for specialized role in civil services (2nd ARC)

④ Increase data driven approach of policy making

⑤ ~~sp~~ seperation of policy formulation, policy implementation task

⑥ sensitivity training in civil services is required

⑦ Surinder Nath committee holistic personality development of civil services is must in present time.

Continuous reforms are required for ensureing effective service delivery takes place Mission Karmayogi, ARAMBH is step in right direction.

6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Outcome based financial model are financial instrument where outcome or end product of plan is central for investor for deciding.

- eg → Green bond for renewable sector
  ↳ outcome in green technology.
- eg → municipal bonds
- eg → social stock exchange and social impact bonds.

Potential to catalyze change

1. Provide mechanism for investor to invest in value outcomes
2. Promote social entrepreneurship
3. Provide balance in growth and sustainable & inclusive development
4. Environment, ~~soc~~ social, and Governance (ESG) bonds promote conservation of environment
5. Social stock exchange provide financial

support to non profit organization

Delivering socio economic impact at scale

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① channalizes finances towards welfare and sustainable approaches

② Economy of scale can be utilized for non profit organization for their work.

③ Profit of market can be utilized in social impact work

④ Provide Formal character to social impact activities

⑤ CSR activities can be improved with integration with outcome based financial models

⑥ Small project of social impact can be clubbed to make it more effective

However, these models are → less attractive Financially → low awarness are there.

Pushing through government contribution and spreading awarness could bring revolutionary chang.

7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The representation of women in STEM field is around 43% and their representation in STEM industry is near 16% only. This divergence is present across industries.

Reason for such divergence

① social constraints
- Family dual responsibility
- lack of awareness
- Tradition mindset.

② safety and security at workplace
- No effective implementation of prevention of sexual harassment at workplace (POSH act)

③ Travel avenues safety concern
↳ Far distance of industries

④ glass ceiling and stereotype such as pink collar jobs.

⑤ migration postmarriage and family burden

This require immediate attention

① Female Labour Force Participation is just 25%, world average is 37%.

② Productive labour is laying under utilized in country

③ Lack of development of human capital

④ Improvement in Gender Gap Index

→ current rank 135

→ require attention in ~~ec~~ Economic attainment

⑤ Improving FLFP will boost GDP by 23% as per Mckinsy Gender inequality analysis.

To fill the gap :- holistic approaches

Such as :-

① Gender sensitization of workplace

② Safety and security of workplace

③ community awarness

④ Maternity benefit schem

Women economic participation parity is major goal in the current Amrit Kaal

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil registration system (CRS) is required for

1. Data Driven Policy formulation
2. Knowing citizen involvement
3. community accessibility of rights and services.

Recent step of revamping the CRS system:-

1. To include ICT based system in ~~cur~~ CRS
2. Making CRS more decentralized
3. Updating the databased of CRS system
4. Creating more electronic data analysis.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Benefit for such revamping

1) Updated data for policy

2) Increased awareness among public

3) Increased citizen participation

4) More service integration

5) Providing data correction options

6) Integration with Aadhar system

7) making data safe and secure.

CRS system is data driven approach of policy making.

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

International monetary fund (IMF) is outcome of Bretton woods conference of 1945. IMF deals primarily with with international financial stability.

Challenges to IMF system in current time:

(1) Dominance of Paris club in IMF policies

(2) Voting rights are skewed and non representative
→ USA → more than 15%.
India → less than 3%.

(3) Biasness of IMF in process of lending during BOP crisis
↳ challenges faced by Srilanka in accessing funds

(4) SDR reforms required.
→ dominance of UNSC Permanent member currency here.

(5) making IMF more available to access fund.

Reforms that are required

1) Increase SDR allocation to countries like India

2) Periodic provision of changes in voting right

3) Reducing USA dominance in IMF

(4) More representation of Global south in IMF

(5) Liberal process of lending to nations facing debt crisis.

(6) Active involvement of IMF in controlling unethical practices such as chinese debt trap policy

Reactive approach to proactive approach of IMF

(7) Frequent conferences by IMF to increase transparency in world financial situation

Institutions like IMF are crucial for world financial resilience.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has increased diplomatic relation with west Asia with look west policy on line of look east policy.

Earlier outlook of geo politics
- For security in region
- maintaining strategic relation for diplomatic manuverability
- For energy security

Evoled from confines of Geopolitics to Geoeconomics

1. Increasing relation on Free trade agreement
2. signing of comprehensive economic Partnership agreement with UAE
3. Increasing cooperation such as middle east quad I2U2
   India - UAE - Israel - & USA
   For economic benefit

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Attracting sovereign investment from west Asia
Ex UAE in Srinagar → Srinagar ~~Fat~~ Mall

⑤ Incorporation of economic & ties with Israel in domain of agriculture, healthcare trade.

⑥ Incorporation of defence export option
↳ Egypt interest in LCA Tejas

⑦ New relation with Saudi Arabia to explore market there.

⑧ Attracting remittances from west Asia in development of Infrastructure

⑨ Improving connectivity for trade relations
Ex Chabhar Port, Ashgabhat agreement and INSTC corridor.

West Asia, Provides a new market opportunity as countries are expending reach beyond oil and gas and more stability is coming in the region with Saudi-IRAN Ties.

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Competition commission of India (CCI) is a statutory body constituted with aim of forstering healthy competition among different participant in economy.

Role of CCI in furthering healthy competition ~~and~~

① control the transparent merger and acquisition among companies

② Avoid monopolistic practices in economy

eg case against google for completing use of google app with Android system.

③ ensure Fair practices in trade

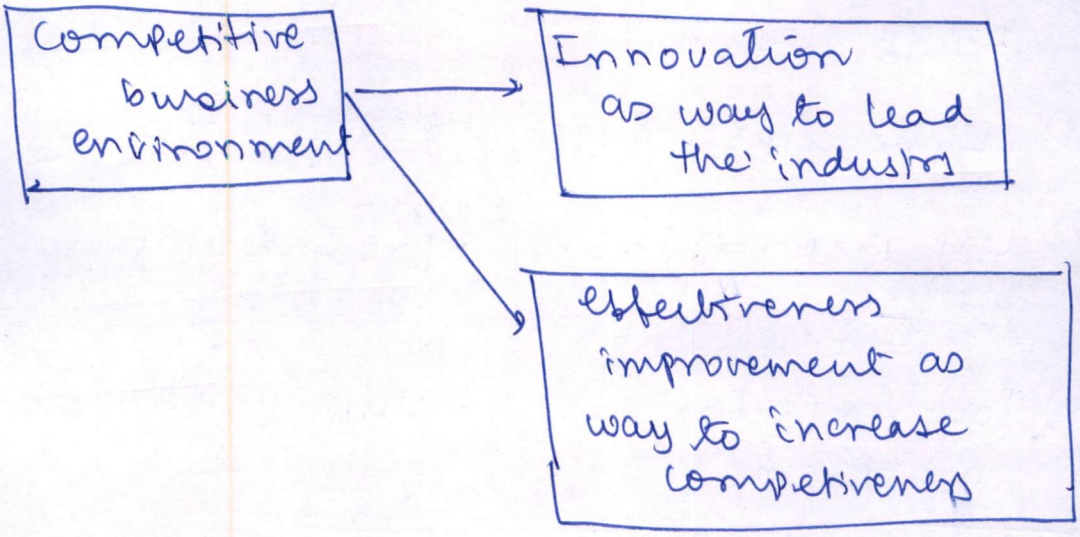
→ against cartelization and Predatory Pricing

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Promote international best practices through conferences.

⑤ Legal action against those who violates the priciples

Role of CCI in Furthering innovation and effectiveness



1) CCI Provide conducive environment For business to prosper.

2) Ensure that trade practices are not stolen and used unethically

3) Uphold the contracts among Paletries

④ Avoidence of one company dominance to promote effectiveness.

CCI played significant role in making rule based trade system.

The intitution has limitations

1) Absense of constitutional recognition make it less effective

2) Infrastructure and financial hurdles Faced by CCI

3) Irregular appointment of officials

4) less representation of Industry in CCI

5) low expertise in technical business matters

To increase its effectiveness

1) Increase strength of CCI
2) Create regional branches of the commission
3) Including Industry experts in the commission
4) Periodic discussion on report of commission

~~Being~~ CCI plays a big role in ensuring ease of doing business and consumer protection in country.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Paid news is using monetary influence in broadcasting news to Palatize or ~~men~~ manupulate the audience

Paid news emerges as ugly head during elections

① Against free and fair elections, and artile 325

② leds to misinformation in election time

③ Polarization of voter are done through Paid news.

④ 4th Pillar of democracy - Media - being polaralized and biased

⑤ Spreading ~~head~~ hate ~~speech~~ speech through paid news.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Against the principle of model code of conduct (MCC) of election commission

(7) Violation of silence period during election voting time.

(8) Depriving voters of right to know candidates.

(9) Increasing influence of money in election
→ Criminalization of politics is taking place

Need to declare paid news electoral offence

(1) Making it a corrupt practice will control use of paid news.

(2) ECI can take measures to control the paid news.

(3) Disqualification can be done in case of paid spread of hate news.

(4) more accountability can be sought from media

(5) Media will become free from monetary influence

(7) Free, Fair, Transparent and Just election can be ensured.

(8) Declaring as corrupt practice will provide ground for filing election petion under RPP Act 1951

(~~10~~ 9) more awareness will be there among public

Meanwhile,

voter awareness campaign such as ~~SVI~~ SVEEP of ECI and know your candidate program should be promoted.

The Democracy is as successful as the transparency in election process. Thus, we must ensure control on paid news.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Doctrine of enssentiality or doctrine of essential religious practice came in ~~Shisir~~ ~~sis~~ Shishir mutt case.

It states that there are core religious practices that are fundamental to ~~religious~~ a religion. and should be protected under Article 25-28.

Doctrine of Religious practice

① court on time to time based on issue at present analyse the essentiality of practice

② If a practice is not essential court can strict down ~~of~~ on ground of constitutional morality.

eg In Sabrimala case →
restriction on entry of women in temple is not essential practice.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) The principle is used to provide greater gender Justice and dignity

eg ~~Sab~~ Shah Bano case 2017 on Triple talaq :-

(4) The principle is a Judicial invention to deal with extent of permissiable intervention in religious practices.

(5) Recognizes that Freedom to religion (25-28) are not absolute

- restriction on ground of public health and morality.

(6) used the doctrine in many cases such as Namaj in Public places, restriction of entry, extreme penence.

However, there are many concerns with the doctrine developed by Supreme court :-

Challenges or drawback

1) Supreme court Judges decides what is essential.
   ↳ not experts in religious field

2) Breach the religious freedom

3) consensus of religious leader is not taken
   ↳ often raised voice by them

4) This is beyond Judicial capacity to intervene

5) considered as a threat or Judicial Tyranny on religious ~~into~~ sovereignity.

Doctrine of essentiality is a good provision to ensure constitutional morality in religious practices.

Supreme court should ensure due deligence before deciding what constitute a essential practice.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Size of government is related to size of council of ministers and executive strength of government.

Need to reduce size of government

① Majority of decision taken by kitchen cabinet - Few members of the COM.

② Duplication of efforts and wastage of state exchequer.

③ Policy paralysis due to big size of government
↳ conflict resolution difficult

④ Silo based approach instead ~~sto~~ of whole of government approach.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Delay in decision making of government

(6) Big size against the agenda of minimum government and maximum governance

(7) Unnecessary lengthy system leads to red-tapism in policy implementation

(8) Poor attendance in LS & RS
LS → 71% attendence
RS → 76% attendence.

Challenges of reducing strength

(1) More work is needed due to increased government requirement

(2) Discussion and scrutiny of bill ~~be~~ will be less if less manpower available.

③ specialization of policymaking will be difficult.

④ To reduce COM strength, constitution amendment will be required

Reduction in strength should not be at cost of :- ~~redu~~

① Reduced effectiveness

② Hampering policy formulation

③ connection & grievance redressal.

Thus, more data driven analysis should be done.

Paragmatic approach of pilot project based reduction should be done first.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Institute of Eminence scheme (IoE) conceptutized to make Indian university top in world rankings.

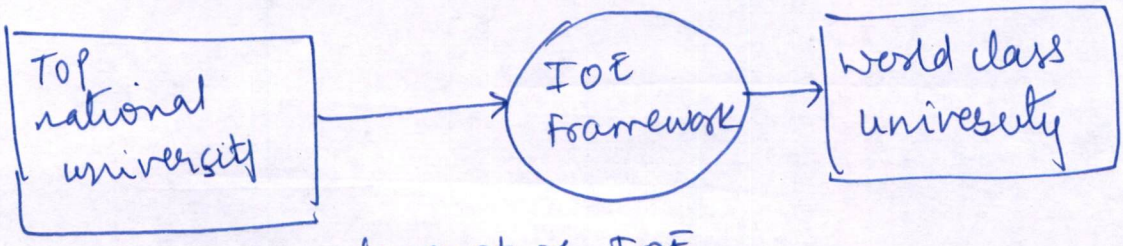
Institute of Eminence scheme provisions

1) Ten private and 10 Public institution selected

2) ~~Private~~ Provided autonomy in academic curriculam, governance and administration

3) Public institution ~~to~~ given grant of 100 crore every year under the scheme

4) early approval for exchange programs ~~for~~ with foreign university.



Concept of IOE

There has been limited success to such scheme:

1. No Indian university under top 100 of QS world ranking
2. No adequate improvement in performance in last 6 years
3. No proper use of funds given to public institutions such as IITs
4. University such as JIO selected under IoE → not yet started the ~~acad~~ academy
5. There has not been significant improvement in last 6 years in higher education quality.

The IoE scheme faces few challenges

1) No strategy to achieve the goals
2) No mechanism to monitor and seek accountability
3) Lack of coordination among Indian university for proper results.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Private institution require funds too.

(5) ~~Increa~~ Increase awareness about such initiatives

To seek world class centre of higher education following should be done:—

(1) Under IoE Scheme

(1) Increase funding and extend to ~~prite~~ private too

(2) Increase monitoring of universities

(3) Incorporate NEP 2020 framework in IoE programs

(4) Increase international cooperation

Recent relaxation by UGC has made few changes:-

1) IIT Kharagpur campus in UAE,

2) Indian university accepting foreign admission

Invitation of foreign university increases the competition for quality education in India for higher education.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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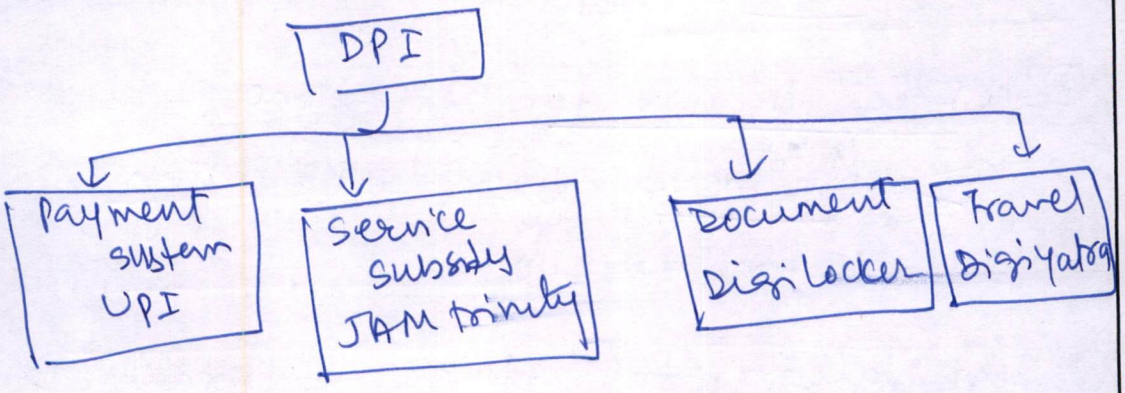
India has been recognized as leader and Pioneer in large scale digital Public infrastructure (DPI) during G20 presidency.

DPI are use of ICT in service delivery and administration to provide holistic digital solution.



DPI promote innovate & convinent public service

① UPI made Financial transaction easy and accessible to everyone.

② Incorporation of technology resolve difficulty barriers

eg → use of COWIN application in Vaccine supply chain → end to end

③ Digiyatra - Innovative use of face recognition in travel security check at airports.

DPI and overcoming inclusion and accessibility barrier

① Easy to use technology eg

eg Jan Dhan Aadhar based payment system (AePS)

② Free to use for everyone

eg Digilocker, UPI application free for everyone

③ Innovation to bridge affordability of devices

eg UPI #123 code by RBI for normal non smart phone as well

DPI and improving accountability and Transparency

① Direct benefit transfer reduced subsidy leakage of tune of $ 3 trillion rupees

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Incorporation of egovernance reduces corruption
eg → UPI based transaction in offices

(3) Geo tagging system and Geotagging of attendence in MGNREGA scheme
↳ reduce misutilization of funds

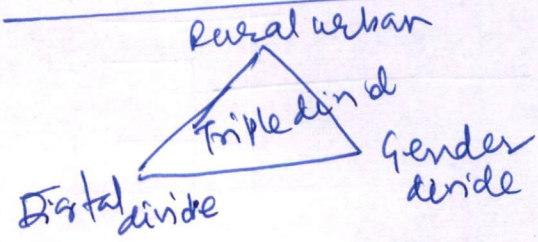
(4) E-Rupi by NPCI → Person specific and Purpose specific program for service delivery
↳ avoide diversion of benefits

There are few challenges to DPI as well :—

1) Data security and cyber security

2) Right to privacy and right to beforgotten unclear.

(3) Tripple divide Faced by community



Resolution of these challenges will Further boost the benefit of DPI in Indian governance and we move ahead on path of Digital India Prosper India

17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margi

Right to health is a fundamental right under article 21 and Article 47, also calles for ensuring right to health of citizen.

It is not yet a legal right and enactment by Rajasthan government (Right to health bill) has again initiated debate.

Effect of legalization of right to health
- → will make government more accountable
- → ensure proper framework to right to health
- → Provision for legal & constitutional accountability

India Faces 20 : 80 Problem in healthcare
- → 20% can afford it
- → 40% afford with difficulty
- → 40% cannot afford at all.

Beside legislation, plugging social, financial and infrastructure gap is required

Social gap in healthcare

1. Rural & urban divide in healthcare
   ↳ 70% population in Rural area but 70% bed available in urban area.

2. Social discrimination in healthcare accessibility
   ↳ discrimination in SC/ST access to healthcare

3. Social prejudices and superstition still prevalent in community.

Infrastructural gaps

1. Doctor availability → India 1:1458
   ; ~~WHO~~ Recommended 1:1000

2. Poor condition of public health centres (PHC)

3. Poor secondary health system in in tier 2 - tier 3 cities and rural areas.

4. Lack of advance testing equipment

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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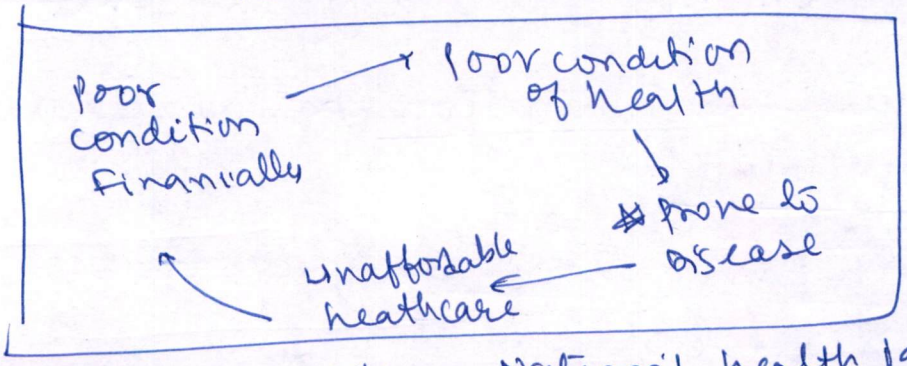
Financial Gaps

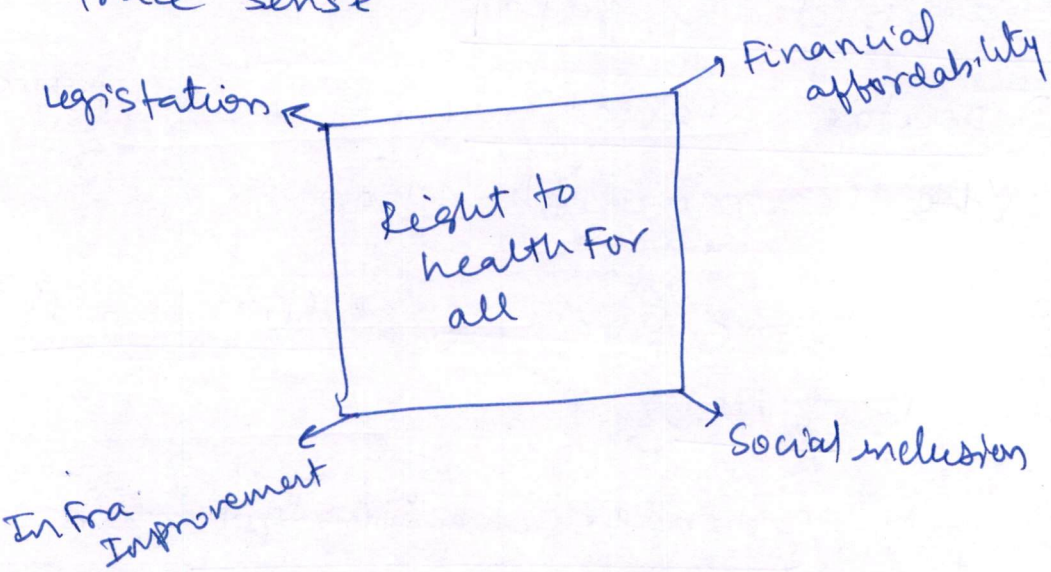
① Economic Survery → 60% out of pocket expenditure in healthcare

② viscious cycle of healthcare & Poverty



③ Poor state expenditure – National health policy 2017 → 3% but <2% in present time

Legislation and Planning gaps with ensure ~~Right~~ Right to health in true sense



Healthcare is essential need of democracy.

Importance highlighted during COVID crisis.

To Implement SDG goal 3 and achieve Universal healthcare by 2030, ~~effort~~ mission mode approach required.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Transgender has been given a legal recognition by Transgender Person (Protection of Rights) act 2019.

Legislative nudge for engendering third gender.

~~1) given~~ Provision for self declaration of gender.

Right to residence

National commission for transgender

Transgender Person act 2019

Protection against discrimination

Obligation for school for inclusive education

However, they have not yet been full integrated and accepted in society:

1) ~~Ab~~ NHRC report says 99% of transgender faces discrimination in society.

② ~~Ab~~ambiguity in data – census data says ~~20~~ 4-5 lakh transgender, but in practice 40-50 lakh population (NHRC)

③ 90% have been denied Job dispite being qualified

④ Transphobia is a major stereotype faced by them

⑤ Right to residence has not fully recognized ~~to~~ by family person.

⑥ Equal representation is not present.

⑦ social discrimination leads to undignified work.

⑧ Navtej Singh Johar case decriminalized homosexuality (section 377) and Right to Privacy is there.
but not given civil rights
Same sex Marriage adoption right to them.

To bring substantial change in society Following needs to be done:-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

(1) sensitization of government official.

(2) Increasing ~~ab~~ awareness in community about transgender being a natural gender

(3) Increased inspirit implementation of Transgender Act 2019

(4) Lead by example by government department

- Karnataka Providing 1% reservation in Government Jobs
- Kerala First transgender Police ~~[illegible]~~ official.

(5) Incorporation of inclusive employment opportunity on line of standup India

(6) · Debate in society for same-sex marriage

(7) Providing civil union state to access civil rights

Thus in this way legal recognition will be translated and manifested in social recognition as well.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Currently, India is holding the SCO ~~pr~~ presidency and wants to fullfill its expectation from SCO -

Indian expectation From SCO

- Inspirit emplementation of Samarkhand declaration
  - mutual resolution of dispute Dissusion & delibration
  - Non Prodifiration
  - common developm
- Promotion of anti terrorist activity in RATS of SCO
- Incorporation of ties with Central Asian countries (CAC)
- Raise UNSC reform through SCO.

~~Soo~~ SCO Provide unique position to Fullfill the aspirations

- RATS system
- Presence of 2 UNSC member
- strong presence of CA countries
- Balanced Power dynamics

Strained ties with china & Pakistan challenge to Aspiration

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Effect of Pakistan ties :

1) No consensus on effective anti terrorist activity.

2) ~~Chi~~ Pakistan getting close to China and shielding itself

3) Diplomatic tension influence India's relation with central ~~asis~~ Asian nation
   ↳ Pakistan utilizing its neighbourhood advantage

4) Pakistan non cooperation in ~~res~~ resolution of bilateral dispute

Strained relation with China

- Border issues
- issue ~~of~~ over quad
- Chinese trade monopoly.

Effect of such strained relation

① Russia china cooperation against India.

(2) more inclination of Russia towards China

(3) China blocking UNSC reforms.

(4) China polarizing central asian nation.

↳ Recent Chinese Central Asia Policy.

Other factors For SCO constraints

1) Instability in central Asian region

2) Russia Ukrain war leading to Prolifiration of weapons

3) limited reach of SCO to security matters only.

Recent initiative such as

(1) Varanasi as heritage city of SCO

(2) Promotion of Buddhism tourism through SCO

(3) National Security advisors meetings are few good initiatives taken in this direction

Present time strong regional grouping could set an effective rule based world order.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India & USA has taken their ~~set~~ relations to another level in field of science and technology with iCET agreement.

Long overdue transformation of Partnership in technology field

① 123 agreement for civil nuclear cooperation but not effective technology transfer

② contribution in India USA science fund is limited

③ In Defence as well USA is 3rd supplier of defence technology to India.

④ Exchanges ~~a~~ were only limited to military technology and defence equipment.

ICET is transformational step :

① Agreement to work in field of ~~nato~~ nano technology

② Commulative development of Artificial intelligence

③ Quantum technology exploration will be ensured

④ India added minimal supplier group (13 nationals group) for accessibility of ~~mino~~ critical mineral

⑤ Technology transfer will be active under ICET Program.

⑥ Joint project will be carried out such as NISAR satellite and Artemis accord.

⑦ On the line of defence agreement ICET is comprehensive in

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Technology domain

(8) India's research in biotechnology will be supported by USA

(9) critical infrastructure development will be done under ICET.

However, there are two challenges,

1) I2S agreement did not yield results

2) Geopolitical tensions due to Russia - Ukrain war

3) Data related policy divergence.

USA ~~calle~~ asks for more liberal data movement.

Recent visit on Prime minister and signing of MOUs on quantum mission is right step in ICET. Frequent diplomatic discussions should be ensured to make ICET transformative.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1304965

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SHIVAM KUMAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Code 11
RVA first degree college
Bengaluru

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature 27/08/23

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food security is ensuring the food available for every citizen in the country.

Demensions of food security

① Availability of food → per capita sufficient food in each plate

② Accessibility of food to downtrodden and vulnerable section

③ Accessibility of quality food.
↳ Decent & balanced diet with nutrition in it
↳ Diversified food

④ Absorption of food by body for growth

India's status in Food security

① Availability of food →
→ more than 300 mn Ton of food grains
→ Net exporter of food
→ Top in horticulture production

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) accessibility of food to every individual
→ P M ~~AA~~ Garib Anna yojan
→ National Food ~~fe~~ security act 2013 and Public distribution System (PDS)

(3) ~~a~~ undernourished children are highest in India

(4) stunting, wasting and overweight conditions are prevelent

(5) Global hunger index India's rank ~~a~~ 101/146

Impedents :-

(1) Quality Food Need diversification

(2) Leakage in PDS System Shantakumar committee recommendations

(3) Fortification of food is required vitamin D, iron, zinc

(4) WASH strategy promotion

Recent steps of promotion of millet and thorough Agriculture marketing such challenges are being tackled

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Industrial revolution 4.0 through Blockchain and AI based ChatGPT has immense potential to transform agriculture.

Use of Blockchain to make agriculture efficient & sustainable

① Incorporation of blockchain in seed supply system
quality of seed

② contract farming in agriculture through Blockchain based smart contract

③ IP in agritech can be protected using Blockchain

④ Decentralized agriculture marketing using Blockchain

⑤ GI tag protection and smart organic product protection

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

use of chatGPT in agriculture to make it sustainable and efficient

① Farmer awarness →
integration with Kisan Suvidha application

② scientific temper inculcation using ChatGPT based awarness

③ Grivance redressal and query resolution of Farmer

④ Bringing awarness about modern technology through AI.

Apart from this Blockchain & GPT Together can be used in
Land reform → Asset digitization
Land Pooling and economy of scale

However, low penetration of digital knowledge (25%) and digital divide is major hurdle.

Smart agriculture provide alternatives to solve many challenges.

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

De-dollarization is ~~one~~ process of reducing hegemony of US dollar on world trade & cross border transactions.

Factors that led to dedollarization

① Russia Ukrain war and sanction of trade with Russia
→ Alternative mechanism are explored
eg Ruppee-Rubal trade

② USA dominance in fiscal consolidation of nation and it impact on global inflation
↳ countries looking for decoupling

③ tight policy of US federal reserve
↳ effect such as ~~to~~ ~~Taper t~~.
global recession

④ USA unilateral sanctions on nations
eg IRAN, India, China

⑤ countries looking ~~alt~~ alternative to Bretton woods organization

Dollar will loose dominance?

YES

① Increasing regional trade such as China - Russia trade in yuan

② Demand from global south.

③ Increasing demand ~~ato~~ for Brics currency

④ weakening western position

NO

① current 88% of world trade in dollars

② one of most accepted currency

③ USA economy is worlds biggest

④ Dominace of dollar in ~~fore~~ of majority countries

⑤ Most accepted ~~cur~~ currency - hard currency

However. ~~to~~ in recent years ~~to~~ dollar will not loose its market but in long term more alternatives will be available in the global market.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

continuous cases are heard against India in WTO for subsidies given to farmers and agriculture

eg Recent case of fisheries subsidy

eg sugercane subsidy and PDS system related MSP.

India has ensured peace clause in WTO for subsidies continuation.

Merits in policy support for poor through Food Security

① It ensure food security in country

↳ wheat, rice production increased due to MSP regime

② WTO under Blue box and Green box allomes non trade distorting subsidy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) In India Farmers income is much less compared to west → need support for inputs
eg Fertilizer subsidy on urea

(4) Per capita Food subsidy in India is around $45 but in USA it is $700

(5) Agriculture structural changes are possible with subsidy as low private investment
eg PM KUSUM scheme, orientation for organic farming

(6) India's rank in Global hunger Index (101/146) poor than west nation

(7) DPSP calls for ensuring food security in countries.

Indian government should ensure avoidance of subsidies such as Farm loan waiver, and being more structural change, through capital investment.

5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per Niti aayog by 2030, half of India's water need will be unmet.

Government steps in addressing water needs :-

(1) Jal Jivan mission - Rural and urban for piped water availability

(2) River interlinking project to make water available in southern states

→ Koshi - Michi project
Ken - Betwa project

(3) Namami Ganga programe - for river water cleaning of Ganga.

→ Aviral Ganga project

(4) Integrated water management with world bank aid.

(5) State level project such as Bihar's 'Har Ghar Nal se Jal'

However,

1) water is contaminated in most of rivers in India

2) around 30 lakh people do not get basic need of 4 Liter per capita per day water in India

3) 30/100 most water stressed cities in world are in India.

Require Following measures:

1) community participation in water management

2) Rain water harvesting sensitization

3) One water approach

↳ waste water treatment → urban area produce 72 lakh liter per day waste water

(4) Mandatory Zero discharge ~~tech~~ policy in industries

(5) Promotion of behavioural change through life campaign → water ~~wa~~ wastage is major issue.

Clean and safe drinking water is universal right under UNHDR principles

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Arctic anamoly refers to Fast melting of glacier in arctic region compared to other areas.

Reason For retreat of glaciar in Arctic :-

① Increase impact of Global warming
→ IPRC report → Arctic is at tipping Point

② Black carbon emission and deposition in artic glacier.
Black carbon → Reduces albedo → more warming

③ Pollution and increase in sea surface temperature due to oil spill in arctic reason

④ More human intervention in Arctic exploration

(4) weakning polar vortex causing Arctic retreat.

Potential impact of Arctic retreat

(1) Biodiversity loss → local biodiversity is at threat
⇒ Polar bear population reducing

(2) Permafrost thrawling → release of harmful microorganism → Threat to local system

(3) Increase in sea level → submergence of arctic ecosystem.

(4) Further weakning of polar vortex – viscious cycle of glacier melting

(5) submergence of nearby island such as. iceland, Greenland

To prevent such retreat, immediate efforts on controlling global warming is required.

Threat to ecosystem at one place is threat to ecosystem everywhere

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space tourism taken new begining with virgin ~~aero~~ Aerospace, Finally took three ~~austronauts~~ civilians to outer space tour.

Space tourism & related work
- Blue origin of Virgin
- Amazon working in direction
- SpaceX Crew mission

Challenges to Space tourism

1. Extremely costly activity -> affordable to only few
2. Chances of loss of life of crew member due to any miscalculation
   eg. loss of life in earlier trial
3. More and more commercialization of space will take place
4. Chances of increasing space

Pollution due to these flights

(5) Space debris is becoming major concern
↳ Kessler syndrom will become reality

To deal with such challenges:-

(1) Development of proper space tourism code.

2) Reusable space vehicle technology development

3) Legal responsibility of debris clearance by companies

(4) Adoption of clean space fuel to avoid pollution

(5) Mechanism to prevent militarization of space in wake of space tourism.

(6) ~~Clear~~ clear laying down the legal responsibility space mishaps.

Space tourism has become reality and opens a new domain of commercial interest in it.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CRISPR-Cas9 technology is related to gene editing to being changes in DNA of genome.

CAR-T deal with changes at base pair

~~Cha~~ limitation of CRISPER-CAS9

(1) require many inputs such as ~~Cas~~ scissors

(2) Require target detection precision

(3) costly and not effective in cancer treatment

Role of CAR-T is widely discussed due to

Increase in effectiveness

(1) It uses ~~tram~~ T-RNA to transfer code information to immune cell.

(2) Development of antigen at the input site

(3) Then injection of such powerful DNA Antigen to fight with cancer cell.

Advantage :-

(1) No external foreign agent included

(2) Protection of safe & healthy cells.

(3) effective treatment process

This is reason why CART is discussed as alternative to deal with limitation of CRISPER CAS-9 technology.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Technology related intervention by extremist organizations have become major threat.

~~In~~ Deployment of Technology by extremist organizations:-

(1) use Drones for remote attacks
Eg → Attack on envoy in JK

(2) using Darknet to smuggle drugs
↳ nexus between organized crime & Terrorism

(3) using ~~&~~ crypto currency for financial transaction

(4) cyber attack on National critical infrastructure → Ransomware attack

(6) cyber bullying, cyber threat

This require immediate attention:-

due to following :-

① increasing capability and damage potential of such extremist activities

② Anonimity ~~and~~ of tracks are increasing

③ difficult to trace them with cryptocurrency use.

④ use of Drone to remote attack make them more vigilant

To deal with such increasing use of advance Tech by extremist organization :-

① Augment defence capability

② Protection by Air Firewall on critical system

③ Advance technology in National cyber cell

④ Increasing manpower in cyber cell

⑤ decentralization of regulation

Need to increase adoption in security measures at same rate.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Line of actual control (LAC) is ceasefire location in western boundary of India and Pakistan.

LAC becoming Tense

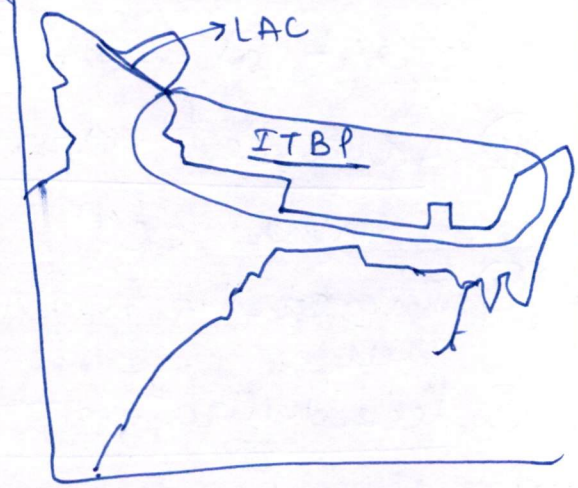
- Galwan Military Conflict
- frequent incursion of Chinese troop
- Violation of ceasefire norms

ITBP → Indotibetan Border Police is paramilitary force with responsibility of guarding India China Border.

Role of ITBP

① Safeguard the International border with China

map not to scale.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Secure the trade based on rules across borders

(3) Provide security to prevent smuggling and trespassing across border.

(4) Maintenance of ceasefire agreement across LAC

(5) In case of conflict, protect the border
→ Doklam & Galwan issue

(6) Helps in development of infra near international border under Border area development Plan (BADP)

(7) ~~As~~ ITBP coordinate with SSB and Assam rifles for better coordination

(8) ITBP engages with local to increase trust in these regions.

Recent initiative of development of Vibrant village Program will be successful with help of ITBP.

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Land productivity is system where agriculture productivity is measure based on output per acre.

Irrigation ~~ca~~, water productivity (IPW) is based on output per unit of water used in production. IPW is based on outcome based on input.

Issues with 'land productivity' based assessment

① Unscientific agriculture practices
↳ more irrational use of inputs such as fertilizer, water.

② Land productivity is narrow approach.

③ India 80% land is small & marginal so, this system is inefficient

④ Do not provide actual structural issue in agriculture

Need for "Irrigation water Productivity"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. current irrigation system efficiency ~~ca~~ around 34-35%.
2. Ground-water exploitation 80% due to agriculture
3. water wastage and low efficiency of water
4. water stressed condition in India
   → many cities such as Bengaluru water crisis.
5. contamination of lake and river water due to to excessive use.

Challenges in making the shift to ~~IP~~ IWP.

1. Lack of availability of water meter ~~are~~ in farm sites
2. unregulated groundwater utilization
   ↳ no means to measure it
3. Absence of hydrological data availability
4. Silo based approach in water management

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Resistance from farmers to used efficient irrigation system
↳ High cost of drip irrigation

(6) low awarness among farmers

(7) around 48% of land is rainfed in India
↳ Assessment difficult

(8) lack of electricity / affordable electricity system in rural areas.

Measure to increase effectiveness.

(1) promotion of 'Per drop more crop' campaign

(2) Training of farmers on scientific use of water

(3) Integrated Pesticide management & Fertigation (Fertilizer + Irrigation) to farmer

(4) Financial support for microirrigation system.

Increasing water efficiency in agriculture will move it on step closer to sustainable agriculture.

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Government has launched national green hydrogen mission (NGHM) with outlay of 19000 crore for next five years

Green hydrogen → Hydrogen produced from electrolysis of water

electricity from renewable sector

Green hydrogen can in energy security in India

① Hydrogen fuel & hydrogen cell efficiency is higher compared to fossil fuel.

IC engine based vehicle → efficiency around 30%.

hydrogen fuel cell → more than 60%.

② energy storage system to utilize 1000 GW + potential of solar energy in India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Transportation of energy from long distance is cost effective with green hydrogen

(4) ~~NG HM~~ Green hydrogen will be reducing dependence of fossil fuel imports
→ 80% of oil demand met through imports

(5) emission and transition towards Green energy system.

Challenges with Green hydrogen leading to energy security

(1) high cost of production of hydrogen in electrolysis

(2) Unavailability of large electrolyser capability in India
→ Import dependence

(3) water wastage and water security dilemma

(4) Hot water post Electrolysis is contaminated

(5) lack of adoption in industries

Role of NGHM in achieving such energy goal

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Industrial push for electrolyser production in India

② Integration of sustainable mechanism in supply chain of green hydrogen

③ Aim of adding 50GW to Renewable capacity by 2030.

④ Reduction of price of ~~gr~~ production

→ current price is more than 500 Rs per kg to below 300 Rs per kg

⑤ Mobilizing international finances in green hydrogen production

⑥ Increasing awarness with respect to green hydrogen

NGHM aims to deal with present challenges and provide financial and Technological thrust. If successful will help in fulfiling SDG goal of clean energy and Panchamrita target.

13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Minimum wages are those ~~ba~~ basic wages that are required for a substance and fullfill basis minimum need such as food. shelter & clothing.

Living wages are minimum wage in addition with affordability of decent standard of living such as healthcare, education etc.

Minimum wage → + Education + Healthcare + Decent standard → Living wage

Need for transition to ~~minimum~~ living wage

① DPSP calles for state to ensure decent standard of living

② Traditional definition of poverty require minimum wage. but multidimensional poverty address

require living wages.

③ cost of living has increased due to associated expenditure
→ Housing inflation

Benefits of living wage assurance

① Provide financial security in long term

② Breaks the viscous cycle of of poverty

minimum wage → only Base minimum healthcare
→ inadequate education
poor capability
poor finances

③ will reduce inequality in Urban areas
→ Oxfam says top 10% population has 68% wealth.

④ Dignified life will be ensured

⑤ will address the challenge of relative poverty

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Constraints in adoption of living wage

1. No legal mandate on companies
2. Ease of doing business will be hampered
3. Financial burden on government to provide subsidy to organizations
4. Informal nature of economy.
   → 90% of workforce is in informal sector
5. Poor condition of MSME sector
   ↳ challenge of dwarf MSME
   ↳ Financially constraint MSME

Measures to deal with constraints

1. Increase social security coverage
   ↳ current Insurance penetration below 5%.
2. Upskilling, reskilling of workers to insure increased productivity
3. Legal mandates on organization for living wages
4. Formalization of economy through digitization.

In this way, more adoption of living wage can be ensured.

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Union Budget is annual financial statement under article 108 of constitution.

Union Budget
- Provide expenditure outline for next year
- Provide details about revenue.
- Schemes & programs for all sectors

Union Budget affects all sector of economy

1. Direct provision for agriculture
   ⇒ Budget 2023 → PACS provision
2. Education section scheme for regulating ed-Tech in 2023
3. Taxation corporate and Personal.
4. Green growth, energy provision in Budget 2023
5. Inclusive growth and programs for MSME.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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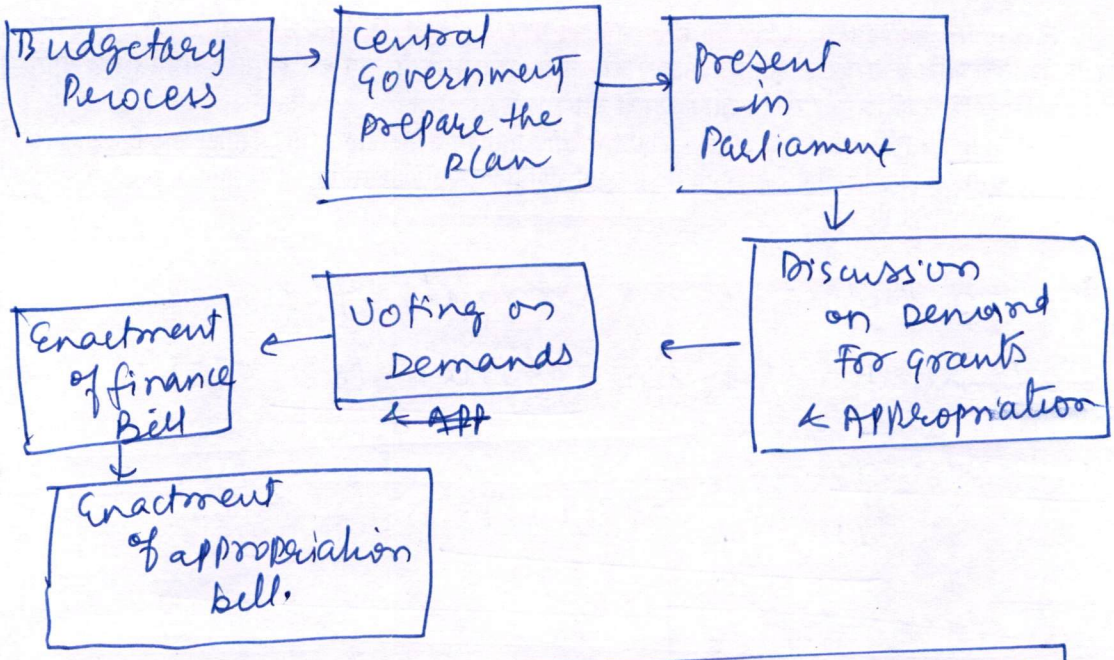


Budget is not direct scrutiny of people

① Budget is an legislative affairs

② Details of budgets are reveled directly on day of budget announcement

③ Limited pre feedback taken from public

④ General public cannot object some government schemes if not agreed.

⑤ Discussion and deliberation among parliamentarian

⑥ 70% budget in last 10 years passed without ~~fat~~ discussion — PRS survey data

(7) Gulleting Process is used at end.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Provisions of Public scrutiny

(1) Citizen can put opinion about the schemes & initiatives

(2) Representative of Publics (MP) are there to debate on concerns

Measures to make it more substantial

(1) Citizen's Feedback of scheme launched

(2) Incorporation of public opinion in parliamentary debates

(3) Proper market assessment about the benefits of scheme and disclosure of data in public domain.

(4) Involvement of Pressure groups and civil society organization in organizing public debates

Budget 2023 provisions were discussed by Prime minister through several webinars. Such initiative promotes more accountability.

15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is presently the largest mik producer in the world.

Transition for milk deficit to ~~mit~~ largest producer.

① operation white revolution to boost cattle care and productivity

② corporative movement is successful in milk business

- Nandini in Karnataka
- Amul in Gujarat
- Sudha in Bihar

③ Seperate animal husbandry ministry

④ Promotion of financial support to farmer in livestock raising.

⑤ Technological advancement such as cross breeding

⑥ dairy infrastructure fund and Rashtriya Ki Gokul mission.

However the productivity is major concern :— Reason :—

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① one of lowest compared to other leading nations
eg Newzeland productivity

② Economy of scale in livestock rearing is less

③ ~~compor~~ cooperatives are confined to few areas.
↳ lack of availability in North eastern, eastern states

④ challenge of livestock diseases such as Anthrax,

⑤ use of excessive fertilizer in in feed crops reducing productivity.

⑥ unscientific means of rearing causing long term impact
eg use of banned oxytocin

⑦ Non availability of adequate ~~Ag~~ livestock monitoring system

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

To Boost the productivity :→

① Using medical care on line of one health approach

② Increasing number of veterinary doctors.

③ quality feedstock availability

④ promotion of cattle/Animal Adhar to have more data driven approach

⑤ Scientific approach awareness among Farmers about livestock rearing

⑥ Integrated agriculture approach

⑦ Increasing financial support to farmer through Kisan credit card (KCC)

⑧ Increasing outlay under Dairy Infrastructure development fund

Increasing productivity of cattle will ensure more income and help in doubling Farmers income - Ashok Dalwai committee.

16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IPCC Sixth assessment report highlighted the vulnerability of agriculture due to extreme climate change

Impact of climate change on agriculture
- → Reduce crop yield due to high temperature
- → heatwaves causing crop drying
- → irregular monsoon causes draughts
- → Fast spread of crop diseases

Agriculture practices are also causing and contributing to extreme climate events:-

① Increasing use of excess water

↳ more evaporation → more water vapour in atmosphere → Greenhouse effect → More temperature → more evaporation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Practice such as stubble burning in western India causes pollution and increase in carbon levels

③ Excessive use of fertilizer disturbs the natural geological cycle and cause green house effect due to global warming potential

④ Clearing of forests causes climate change

⑤ monocroping is responsible for accelerating the draught impacts

In this regard national agriculture Disaster management plan takes following steps:-

① Prevention & mitigation strategy →

↳ Increasing crop insurance coverage
↳ currently only 30% are covered
↳ Climate resilience crops such as millets promotion
↳ use of microirrigation, Drip irrigation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Preparedness step

(1) Providing information related to disaster with early warning system

(2) Plastic mulching, natural mulching ~~para~~ practices for heat stress of crops.

Response mechanism

1) Providing water for irrigation under drought condition

2) Provision for financial help to farmer community

3) Scientific agriculture practices for sustainable agriculture

Recovery mechanism

1) Providing insurance amount to farmer's damage

2) Providing financial aid.

Making agriculture resilience with National ~~Agriculture~~ disaster management plan will help in ensuring food security.

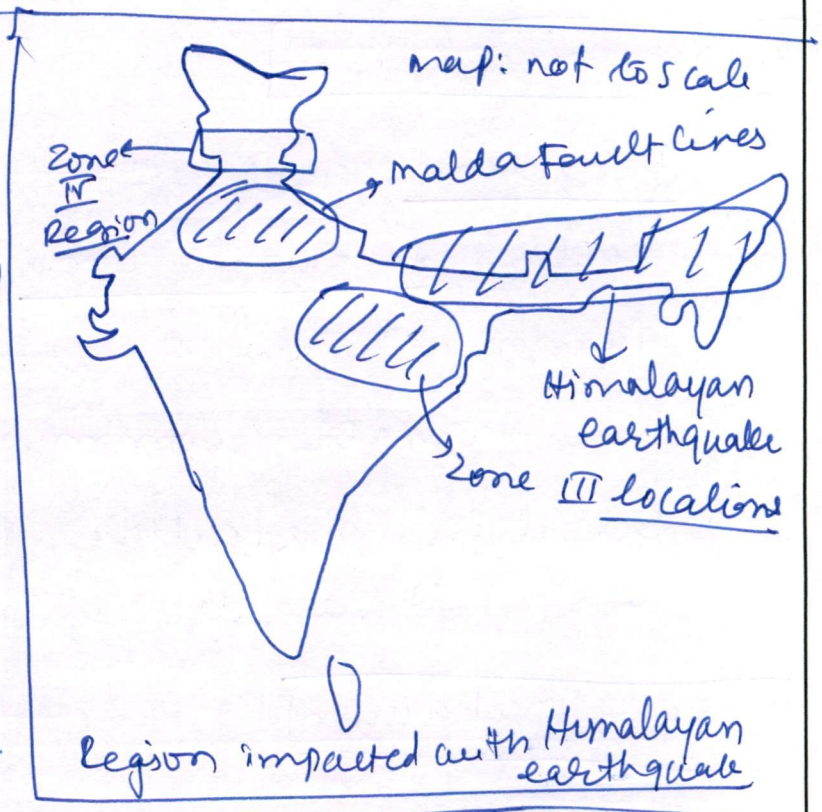
17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Earthquakes are due to shaking of tectonic plates and India lies on confluence of Eurasian plate and Indian plate.

zonal mapping by Geographical Survey of India highlights the vulnerability to Himalayan earthquakes.



Institutional measures taken for this

① Early warning system with incorporation of ~~sesm~~ sesimology technology

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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② NDMA Guidelines For Earthquakes

6 Pillar guidelines

- Zonal mapping
- Construction guidelines
- Resilience building infrastructure
- EWS & Information dissemination
- Response mechanism
- Rehabilitation scheme

③ BIS standards For Buildings in vulnerable areas.

④ Sustainable Tourism and development of Himalayan areas.

Lacunas in institutional measures

① Inadequate capacity building as per NDMA guidelines

② Non strict implementation of BIS codes in building

③ Lack of incorporation of technology in response

④ community awareness missing

(5) community participation required

measures to fill the gaps

(1) ~~Gov~~ Jan Bhagidari in DM of earthquakes

(2) Incorporation of technology ⇒ AR-VR use for simulation.

(3) capability augmentation of local bodies
↳ Providing Drones, training at Panchayat Levels

(4) community awarness to boost response and vulnerability reduction
↳ School level campaign for earthquakes

(5) Implementation of BIS Building codes strictly.

(6) Sustainable tourism in Himalayan region

Disaster = Hazard + Vulnerability

we cannot control hazard but adequate measures can be taken for vulnerability reduction.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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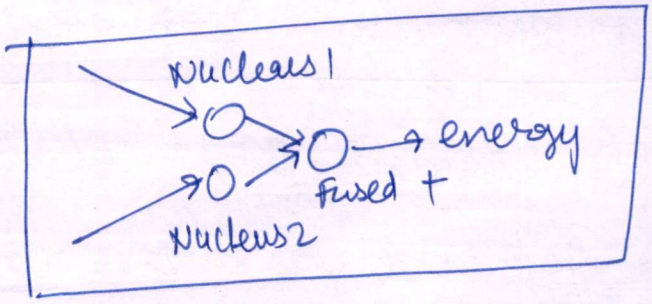
Recently scientists in USA has announced successful generation of nuclear energy through fusion.

Apart from this Thermonuclear (TEFR) reactor initiature is there worldwide.

▷ ~~Advantage~~

Nuclear Fusion based energy process.



Advantage of nuclear Fusion based energy

① No threat of nuclear disaster such as Fukushima or chernobyl.

② No release of nuclear radiation as in Nuclear fission process

③ controllable unlike nuclear ~~fusion~~ fission

(4) Clean source of energy → Potential Solution of Clean energy

(5) No requirement of radioactive material

(6) Help nation in achieving 2050-2070 net neutrality target

However there are Challenges with nuclear energy generation through Fusion on commercial scale:-

(1) Requirement of very high temperature to conduct Fusion of nuclii

(2) Input requirement for fusion to take place is more than the output recieved at present level.

(3) require high thermal Performance material to withstand the temperature, near to sun like condition

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Requirement of high amount of capital for establishment

(5) Technology still at underdeveloped stage.
↳ done in laboratory in USA

(6) Negative sentiment with respect to nuclear energy is a hinderance

(7) Absence of experties in nuclear power
- Only few nations have the knowhow

To make nuclear energy through fusion process will also solve challenge of prolifiration of nuclear weapon in name of enrichment of uranium.

India has around 1.7% share from nuclear energy. Such non-conventional & clean energy sources should be explored further.

19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Prevention of money laundring act (PMLA) 2002 aims to deal with illegal movement of money and conversion of black money.

Money laundring is process of legitimizing the illegally earned money and routing the same in formal transaction system.

Efficacy ~~success~~ of PMLA act

1. Provide power to enforcement directorate (ED) to initiate cases of moneylaundring
2. Act as deterance for those involved in such process
3. Empower ED to ~~act~~ confiscate the property of accused
4. Recent amendment increased its application with incorporation

of Politically exposed person

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) Any politically exposed person will be subjected to PMLA guidelines

(6) PMLA provide framework that led to encorporation of Know your Customer (KYC) & AML (Anti money laundring guidelines)

(7) Mandates ~~back~~ banks to report the Fake currency cases.

(8) Recent amendment included provision for disclosure of all the digital transaction in crypto.

(9) Crypto exchanges are required to initiate KYC as well

There are some challenges to PMLA effectiveness

(1) Low conviction rate in Financial crimes

↳ ED has conviction speed very slow only 2% cases are disposed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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② ED ~~is~~ cannot issue suo moto cases.
- when CBI or other agency finds financial angle
↳ ED is dropped in

③ ~~take of~~ lack of availability of financial transaction data

④ Infrastructure issue & manpower issue

⑤ Political parties and donations are under limited scrutiny

To increase PMLA 2002, following measures required:-

① Independence of ED & transparency in appointment of ED director
② Providing integrated data availability
③ Increasing manpower and infrastructure

Financial crime of money laundering has links with organized crime.
Curbing ML will reduce organized crimes

20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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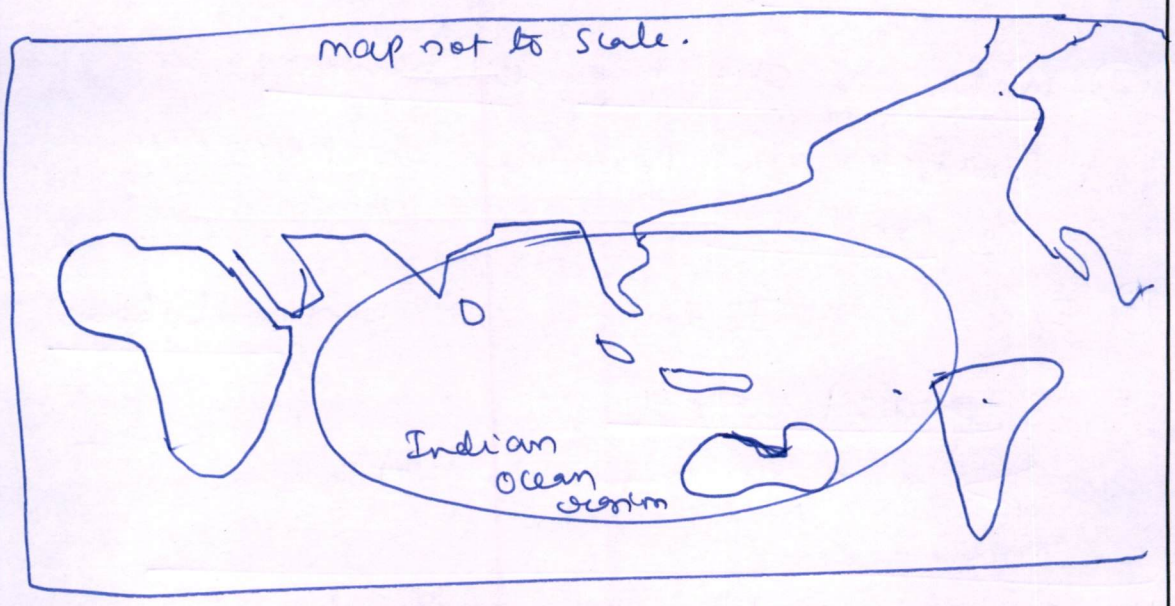
Indian ocean region (IOR) is a geopolitical construct comprising regions from Indian ocean and western Pacific ocean.



Security threat in IOR region

① Maritime Piracy: region near horn of africa is hotspot of maritime piracy

② China's 9-dash line dispute in South China sea.
between vietnam philippines and indonesia

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ Increase Chinese dominance ~~of~~ on Sea line of communication through Belt and road initiative

↳ string of Perals with Hambantota in myanmar, Port in srilanka.

④ Militarization of IOR region - Threat to 90% of India's trade happening through IOR.

⑤ Malacca Strait dilemma :- Chances of possible blockage due to conflicts

⑥ Exposure of Indian 7500 km coastlines to terrosit attack

→ 26/11 Bombay attack

Measures to deal with such threat

① counter string of Pearls with India's Necklace of diamond strategy

→ Ports Chain of India

② strong presence at andaman & nicobar to guard interest at malacca straits.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Increasing patrolling with Indian Coast Gards. (ICG)

(4) Increasing technology incorporation in coastal security.

↳ coastal border management through techological sensors and surveliance

(5) Improving connectivity through Sagarmala Project to reach with ease

(6) Increasing white shipping agreement with IOR nations to differentiate in commercial & military ships

(7) Maritime privacy agreement with island nation near madagascar such as Reunion, seychelles. (Assumption island.)

(8) Increasing strength and reach of Indian ocean Naval Symposium (IONS)

Indian needs to coverup with National maritime strategy and framework to effectively deal with such threats.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

$2 \times 11 \rightarrow 22$

$7 \times 6 \rightarrow 42$

64